FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BCP ZHIVKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

AU031923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] On 3 March the BCP delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, returned from Moscow. The delegation took part in the 26th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by BCP Central Committee Politburo members and candidate-members, BCP Central Committee secretaries and Secretariat members, other party and state leaders and Boris Poklad, the USSR charge d'affaires in Bulgaria.

THATCHER SUPPORT FOR U.S. FORCES CRITICIZED

AU031445 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 3 Mar 81

["Nostalgia for the Colonial Helmet"--BTA headline; by BTA news analyst Todor Stoyanov]

[Text] Sofia, 3 Mar (BTA)--The prime minister, who declared that she stands for a true bilateral detente, based on the principle of acknowledging the striving of all nations for stability, independence and freedom, has supported firmly the American idea for rapid deployment forces in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

The "iron lady" Thatcher drifted too far away from the iron logics of the politician-realist. Where is it stated that the interests of England still spread as in the days of the British empire, "east of Suez"?

Mrs Thatcher's promise to Reagan that England will take part in the forming of striking forces of a neocolonial type for action far away from the English coast runs absolutely contrary to the acknowledgement of the "striving of all nations for stability, independence and freedom".

Mrs Thatcher's words mark a relapse into colonialism. They leave no doubts that the conservatives are experiencing nostalgia for the colonial helmet, that the Conservative Party is a nutritive medium for reviving some imperial moods and thoughts rejected by history.

The obviously retrograde positions of the prime minister, known long before her trip to Washington, have made her the second British state figure after Churchill to be welcomed by Washington with open arms. And flattered as Mrs Thatcher may be by this hospitality, the progressive British public will hardly see in it a privilege to feel proud of.

Long ago in Fulton, USA, Churchill was treated to ovations for his "invention" called "the iron curtain" and the proposed crusade against the East. Under the conditions of the new confrontation with socialism Margaret Thatcher did not want to lag behind her predecessor.

Obvious is the striving of the leader of the English Conservatives to play the key role in the processes which could reverse West Europe into the state of being again an unreserved supporter of the overseas hawks.

But the stateswoman, who reaped in Washington applause for her raging anti-Sovietism and her neocolonial aggressiveness, cherishes illusory hopes that they are a guarantee of success and glory both in Britain and on the continent.

History is cruel. It not only teaches but also punishes those who in a new time brandish weapons politically and morally fatigued.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SLOVENIA HELD IN SOFIA 3 MAR

AU031542 Sofia BTA in English 1441 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 3 Mar (BTA)--In the 1976-1980 period Bulgaro-Yugoslav trade amounted to 1,200 million dollars. In the next five years it is expected to exceed 2,500 million dollars.

The contacts between Bulgaria and Slovenia are of great importance for the realization of the ambitious plans for economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. A series of agreements have been signed with this republic so far. There is no difference in the economic goals of Bulgaria and of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia because they are goals of bilateral interest. Possibilities exist to realize in the future some projects for specialization and industrial joint production in different industries and to appear jointly on third markets. These conclusions were made at today's plenary sitting of the delegations of the Bulgarian chamber for trade and industry, led by Mr Peter Ignatov, deputy-chairman of the chamber, and of the economic chamber of Slovenia, led by Mr Frank Dragan, deputy-chairman of the chamber.

It was stressed at the sitting that not all possibilities have been exhausted [word indistinct] expansion of bilateral economic relations.

TRICHKOV MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN TRADE OFFICIAL

AU032016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] On 3 March Krustyu Trichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the intergovernmental Bulgarian-Mongolian Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, received (Danga Srendin Saldag), chairman of the Mongolian state committee on economic relations with foreign countries. Questions pertaining to further developing cooperation between the two countries were discussed during the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

DZHUROV ATTENDS BULGARIAN-USSR WOMEN'S MEETING

AU022000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] On 2 March in Pancharevo a meeting of the Sofia City Women's Movement Aktiv, a delegation of the Women's movement from the 9 September District in Sofia, representatives of the Garrison Women's Committee and the wives of the Soviet specialists working in Bulgaria took place. The meeting was devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and 8 March--international women's day. It was attended by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov; Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee military-adminstrative department head; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration; deputy ministers; generals and Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the united military forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries to the Bulgarian People's Army.

BRIEFS

ARMY LEADERS AT CONFERENCE--On 16 February in Sofia, the 11th national conference of the movement on cultural activity in Bulgaria's Armed Forces opened. The conference was attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee military-administrative department head; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army and representatives from the fields of art and culture. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 16 Feb 81 AU]

COMMITTEE FOR CULTURE PLENUM--On 16 February in Sofia, the eighth plenum of the Committee for Culture took place. Perfecting culture's social functions was discussed. The plenum was attended by Comrades Lyudmila Zhivkova, Georgi Yordanov and Stoyan Mikhaylov. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 16 Feb 81 AU]

HUSAK, CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVE MOSCOW FOR HOME

LD031444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The CPCZ delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, which attended the 26th CPSU Congress, left Moscow by air for home today. The delegation was seen off by Andrey Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other representatives.

Arrival Reported

LD031830 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 3 Mar (CETEKA)--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party led by party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak returned here on Tuesday from Moscow where it attended the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

HULA, FALUVEGI HOLD ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

LD041004 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Hungarian Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office, held talks in Prague today with CSSR Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula, minister-chairman of the State Planning Commission, on topical tasks pertaining to economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON PERMANENT PLO REPRESENTATION

LD031616 Prague CTK in English 1636 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 3 Mar (CTK)--A protocol on permanent representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Czechoslovakia was signed here Tuesday by Czechoslovak National Front Deputy Chairman Tomas Travnicek and head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi.

The document, replacing a 1976 protocol on the establishment of the PLO office, says that the representation is to help promote many-sided relations between the Czechoslovak people and the Arab Palestinian people by expanding their cooperation and solidarity and improving their mutual knowledge. The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front will create conditions for this activity and give it all-round support.

SOLIDARITY ELECTIONS INVOLVE 'DRAGGING OF FEET'

LD041036 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Elections to the factory councils of Walesa's trade unions are taking place in various Polish enterprises and factories. At the Gdansk shipyards the elections were in accordance with the wishes of its leaders, but the situation in other parts of the country is different as there the elections are being postponed under various pretexts.

Here is our Warsaw correspondent, Frantisek Sojka, with more details why this is so:

When I talked to Lech Walesa early last December he said that elections to the Solidarity bodies would take place in all the major and smaller enterprises throughout the country within 2 months. But according to a report in the Polish daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH last week, election meetings have so far been held in the Zamosc Voivodship in only 13 places, in the Sieradz Voivodship in 14 and in the Tarnow Voivodship in 11 places. Recently, the number has dropped even more.

It is now becoming clear that the Solidarity leaders are not very much concerned about these elections, and least of all about adhering to a timetable. It is to be expected that the elections at the Gdansk shipyards, which, according to the stage managers of the entire action, were to be the climax, had to be held come what may in order to keep up the appearance of not losing face. All this not only involves a dragging of feet or postponing of the elections; more often than not discussions are not even taking place on some program or the proposed candidates. Besides, this would be superfluous in most cases anyway because the Solidarity organizations have no program to put forward.

The Solidarity leaders are anxious to retain in their present positions people devoted to the Gdansk leadership who are prepared to trigger off more unrest and to blindly obey all orders given by Walesa and his advisers from the antisocialist grouping KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee KOR]. In contrast, rank-and-file members of Solidarity are less and less prepared to follow in these footsteps. The working people have hailed the appeal by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski for 90 days of calm and devoted work. The leaders of Walesa's trade unions are not keen about such people. They realize only too well that they could not carry out their narrow, selfish objectives with such help.

PRAGUE RADIO ON U.S.-WEST EUROPEAN RELATIONS

LD031244 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Relations between the United States and its West European allies certainly cannot be described as ideal. Jiri Cedrovsky, an editor, has this to say about the causes underlining the development of U.S.-West European relations and their long-term prospects:

America's allies in the aggressive Atlantic Pact followed with extreme suspicion the policy pursued by former President Carter; Bonn, Amsterdam, London and Rome let it be known on many occasions that what the American President was doing was inconsistency mixed with risk-taking. In these circumstances representatives of West European governments expected nothing less than consistency from the new American administration, particularly in view of the fact that Reagan had been talking about that a great deal before the elections. They also expected the new administration would take a more realistic view of a number of important international issues, including the future destiny of Europe.

The West European press still managed to pass off with a smile the fact that the new United States President received as the first foreign statesmen to visit the White House the Jamaican prime minister and the South Korean dictator instead of an important politician from Bonn or London. But already the visit to Washington by Italian Foreign Minister Colombo has provoked the first sign of mistrust. Publicly, both Reagan and Colombo were satisfied with the results of the first West European sounding, but unofficially it is already known that Colombo did not get from American representatives clear-cut answers to questions concerning East-West relations, disarmament, ratification of the SALT II treaty and other [word indistinct] programs. This mistrust increased further and grew into irritation when Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, talked about the possibility of producing and deploying neutron weapons, and also when it was revealed that Rogers, the NATO supreme commander, was also to assume command of the new American intervention units.

The reaction of America's allies within the NATO framework was best expressed by the West German press which said: They do not consult us at all and do what they please. And if we add to these facts the hand of Reagan's administration in the sudden fall of Nordli, the Norwegian prime minister, who advocated the creation of an atom-free zone in Scandinavia, and the crude pressure exerted by Washington on the representatives of Bonn not to conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union on the construction of a gas pipeline--by the way, the largest trade contract involving the Federal Republic of Germany--then it is easy to understand West Europe's growing mistrust of the new American administration's policy.

Voices heard from the highest quarters in Bonn and Paris, warning against deception, are no longer voices crying in the wilderness. Carter tried to force nuclear missiles on West Europe and assured his partners he would ratify the SALT II treaty. He lied, for the treaty has not been ratified. The new American administration is thinking about neutron weapons and at the same time has revealed it intends to begin talks with the Soviet Union on questions which also directly affect the security of West Europe. But can West European capitals trust the new American administration when Secretary of State Haig himself has admitted that he does not know yet what kind of attitude the new administration will adopt on the SALT II treaty, and when he says publicly that only confrontation will safeguard world peace?

In West Europe, too, there is a sufficient number of rationally thinking statesmen and politicians who realize what a real confrontation would mean. West Europe has tasted the fruits of detente to its own benefit. It would be a good thing if this idea is remembered in West Europe, particularly now when a series of consultations between the highest West European representatives and the new American administration is beginning.

RUDE PRAVO ON 'MAIN TRENDS,' CADRE ASSESSMENT

AU031141 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Approach Tasks With Creative Deeds"]

[Excerpts] Today our citizens are being presented with the draft of the "Main Trends of the CSSR's Economic and Social Development in the Years 1981-85," which the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has discussed and decided to publish. This undoubtedly will be a topic interesting to us all, because it contains important plans, which our party will bring to its 16th congress, in an area substantial for the life of society.

Life daily proves that an unchangeable interdependence exists, in that the more difficult and complicated the problems which society solves, the more demanding become the requirements set for the people heading the collectives. The conditions under which we are realizing our advance indisputably evoke a steadily, increasingly exacting attitude. Many people have coped with this and are now capable of fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them even under the most difficult conditions, finding newer and newer reserves in themselves which they can mobilize. These are creative people who have not become fossilized, who solve problems both prudently and courageously, people who reflect on, seek and find correct solutions. They are great support for the party. It is exactly because the society has a large number of ideologically strong, professionally skilled and morally firm people at its disposal, people who have proved, and are proving, their worth in executive positions, that it is possible to achieve a relatively widespread cadres stabilization. The people have time to ripen and grow in their tasks. The older people have time to hand over, selflessly and in a comradely spirit, their experience to the younger, rising cadres who are learning, and indisputedly will learn, to become good managers.

In these matters, we need not expect any cadre earthquake, as Comrade Gustav Husak said at the district party conference in Kladno. However, it follows from his speech that, even in matters of cadres work, we are not succumbing to self-praise, and that the party is aware that not every leading worker can hold his ground under the present exacting conditions.

We are not overlooking the fact that there are still weak, or slightly weaker, places in cadre work, both in the center and in the middle and lower links. These places must be gradually strengthened and improved, and made firmer with responsible, politically and professionally qualified people. Simply, it is a pure necessity to fill all responsible positions with people who are politically and professionally trained and responsible, who have firm characters and authority, and who are both willing and able to lead the struggle and to cope with the higher tasks.

As Comrade G. Husak said in Kladno, we feel respect for everybody wanting to help matters progress, for everybody capable of, and able to cope with the tasks, but those who either do not want to, or are unable to fulfill the tasks must vacate their places for others.

The draft of the "Main Trends of the CSSR's Economic and Social Development in the Years 1981-1985" gives us a good idea of the tasks awaiting us. After their discussion and approval by the congress, and after they have become anchored in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the fulfillment of these trends will become one of the objective criteria for appraising people. And, as in the past, it will be the results above all that will provide the correct answer to the question of whether this or that executive coped with the tasks, grasped and pushed through the all-social interests, turned the general term "demanding attitude" into specific activity, and proved that he is in the right place by the results of his work.

Our party's Central Committee carefully assesses what is within and what is beyond the people's power; it sets the tasks accordingly. Only thus does it make the tasks feasible and also realistic.

The external conditions affecting our development are generally known. They must be neither underrated nor overrated. However, some people overrate them in the sense that they regard them as an almost fateful matter. This is the first, and incorrect, step toward excusing one's own shortcomings and toward resigning oneself to facts. However, even objective facts are not insurmountable.

In all places, work is done by people. Some do it well, others less well, still others out-and-out badly. We must strive to make everybody work better. It is not good to repeat criticisms of one and the same shortcoming; it is not good when the people responsible for these shortcomings are not called to account.

Yes, we all have a lot of work before us; not just any work, but responsible, conscientious, honest and sometimes even creative work. If we want to cope successfully with future tasks, we need creative deeds.

RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA ON MILITARY PARTY CONFERENCES

AU031225 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 27 February on page 1 carries an 800-word report signed (JH) on conferences of communists held throughout the Czechoslovak People's Army recently.

According to JH, on 26 February these conferences were attended by delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member Hozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, and by Eugen Turzo, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

JH notes that "all conferences in the army were marked by unequivocal support for the party policy," and by a "realistic and optimistic approach toward the upcoming tasks." The conferences assessed "with critical frankness" the results of and the experience gained from the implementation of tasks entrusted by the 15th CPCZ Congress and the CPCZ Central Committee session that followed it, and by the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] Command.

The assessment of the achieved results affirmed the increasing influence of party organizations on resolving the decisive tasks of the CSLA's units, military schools, enterprises and facilities.

The main attention of the conferences concentrated "on issues connected with strengthening incessant combat readiness and consistently fulfilling combat tasks in peace conditions," JH says.

The communists of military schools devoted greatest attention to comprehensive improvement of the students' curricula, and to the scientific-pedagogic corps' improved qualifications. "In the foreground of the attention of communists from military enterprises and facilities was strengthening the party's leading role in resolving economic tasks, with emphasis on introducing the Set of Measures into everyday practice," JH notes.

In the closing part of his report, JH says that the heads of the CPCZ Central Committee delegations spoke at the conferences. They valued the fact that communists, with their exemplary activity, contributed to the high standard of combat readiness and to the achievement of a number of excellent results in combat and political preparation. They also recalled the army's important role in safeguarding peaceful work and in educating young citizens.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 27 February on pages 1 and 2 carries a 950-word CTK-Daubner report also devoted to the conferences of communists in the CSLA.

On the 26-27 February conference of communists of the Eastern Military District in Trencin--which was attended by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member--the CTK-Daubner report says the report delivered by Lt Gen J. Kovacik, chief of the military district's political administration, analysed the work of the district's party organization in the past 3 years and noted that the communists of the military district are ready to report to the CPCZ and its 16th congress the fulfillment of tasks in combat and political preparedness. Kovacik's report also "devoted special attention to party work and political-educational activity in field training."

The reports delivered at the conference and the discussion that followed stressed the importance of "offensive ideological work." which requires that party aktivists and particularly professional soldiers even more deeply study the works of the classicists of Marxism-Leninism and implement the conclusions thus gained in their everyday educational, organizational and control activity.

The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin attended a conference of communists from a formation in which Col V. Tomalik is the chief of the political department.

According to the CTK-Daubner report, Havlin spoke about the importance of the army as the protector of the values created by the Czechoslovak people, valued the share of communists and other members of the formation in raising the CSLA's combat readiness, and stressed the need for more profound adoption of Marxism-Leninism.

On 26 February the CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik attended a conference of communists in the Czechoslovak Air Force.

In his speech, Polednik praised the efforts of commanders, political bodies and party organizations, which concentrated on fulfilling the documents of the CSLA's command. He appreciated that with their exemplary activity, communists contributed to raising the standard of combat readiness and to achieving excellent results during the air force's tactical exercises, states the CTK-Daubner report.

DISSIDENT'S WIFE PROTESTS PRISON CONDITIONS

LD041103 Paris LE MONDE in French 1-2 Mar 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Prisoners' Living Conditions in Mirov Fortress"]

[Text] Mrs Anna Sabatova sent the following letter to the Czechoslovak prosecutor general, Monday 23 February:

My husband, Petr Uhl has been imprisoned since 7 January 1980 in the Mirov fortress where he is serving the 5-year sentence passed on him by the Prague Municipal Court, 23 October 1979. (Note) (This was the trial of members of the committee for the defense of unjustly persecuted people).

In this letter I intend to examine the conditions in which he is detained and not the reasons for his detention. My husband is constantly subjected to harassment and persecution. In November he was punished on three occasions on ridiculous or fabricated pretexts. Captain Moravek said: "That one will never get out."

This situation is clearly the result of the fact that my husband sent a complaint to the administration in which he described the unbearable prison conditions. On 31 October 1980 he also sent a request for legal defense to the prosecutor general to which he has so far received no reply. He has strong reason to think that the prison administration did not pass on his request.

The prison conditions in Mirov are completely inadequate. For instance, 32 people are incarcerated in a cell 55 meters square with only one bathroom. Most of the people are mentally retarded, psychopaths or homosexuals; this inevitably produces conflicts and neuroses. In addition, the political prisoners are subjected to special discrimination.

Three Suicides

Because of these intolerable conditions there were three suicides in Mirov last year. The most recent was that of Julius Pospisil on 18 December. I ask you, prosecutor general, to improve the conditions in which several hundred people, including my husband, are living.

BRIEFS

SOVIET OIL PRODUCTS--The Soviet Union will deliver to Czechoslovakia oil products valued at R70 million this year. The contract has been concluded between the Czechoslovak share holding foreign trade company Chemapol and the Soviet foreign trade organization Soyuzneftexport. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH USSR WRITERS--A protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Union of Writers and the USSR Union of Writers in 1981 was signed in Prague on 20 February. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

MINISTER BACK FROM FRG--Vlastimil Chalupa, CSSR minister of communications, returned from an official visit in the FRG, undertaken at the invitation of his West German counterpart, Kurt Gscheidle. The two discussed cooperation in the field of mail and communications. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

COLOMBIAN COOPERATION--Records on the approval of the cultural exchange agreement between the CSSR Government and that of the Republic of Colombia, which was signed on 23 April 1979 in Bogota, were exchanged this Wednesday at the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague. The exchange of records was carried out by Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Guillermo Eastman Mejia, ambassador of the Republic of Colombia to the CSSR. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

WOMEN MEETING--In Prague on 19 February, Marie Kabrhelova, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member and chairwoman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women Central Committee, met with Krystyna Gromek, secretary of the National Council of Polish Women, to prepare a meeting of CSSR, Polish and GDR women, to be held in the CSSR on 14-15 March. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

FIRE DAMAGES--In 1980 there were 3,639 fires in the Czech Socialist Republic, which caused Kcs246 million worth of damages; 98 people died and 472 were injured during the fires. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 26 Feb 81 p 7 AU]

FATAL WORK ACCIDENTS--A total of 1,311 persons were killed in work accidents in Slovakia during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Feb 81 p 4 AU]

COOPERATIVE FARMS--At present there are 1,740 united cooperative farms in the CSSR, tilling an average of 2,481 hectares of agricultural land, and 162 state farms with average of 8,900 hectares. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 21 Feb 81 p 7 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CPSU CONGRESS

LD031820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] [No dateline received] The SED Central Committee delegation led by Erich Honecker, which attended the 26th CPSU Congress, returned to Berlin this afternoon (3 March). The delegation, comprising Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Werner Felfe and Guenter Mittag, was warmly welcomed by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS ARMY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU031235 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

["Greetings Address" from the SED Central Committee on the National People's Army's 25th anniversary: "Gratitude for the Achievements in Providing Reliable Military Protection to the GDR."]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, noncommissioned officers and petty officers, comrade ensigns, officers, generals and admirals, comrade reservists and civilian employees of the National People's Army [NVA]:

On the 25th anniversary, the SED Central Committee conveys the most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to all army members, civilian employees and reservists.

We thank you, the sons and daughters of our people in the honorary dress of the NVA, for the great achievements in providing reliable protection to the GDR.

Deeply rooted in the people and firmly linked with them, you bear a great responsibility in the struggle for preserving and safeguarding peace, the most important external condition for the successful implementation of our policy whose aim is the well-being of the people and further shaping of the developed socialist society.

Your selfless commitment to the service of military protection of socialism and peace worthily fits into the movement of the workers class and of all GDR working people in preparing for the 10th SED Congress. Your great determination to achieve, your creative initiatives and fine deeds in the socialist competition "Combat Position 10th Party Congress--for High Combat Readiness! All for the People's Well-Being!" are an expression of your unshakable confidence in the SED.

Our gratitude is also due to those comrades who stood at the beginning of the road of our worker-peasant army, and with their work and exemplary readiness for action and conscientious fulfillment of military duty made a decisive contribution to the successful development of the NVA.

During the 25 years of its existence, the NVA has proved to be a reliable military instrument of the power of the workers class and all GDR working people, and a respected and equal partner of the combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact. Inspired by socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, it is the first army of a German state serving the vital interests of the working people and social progress. For this our people treat their army with love and respect.

The founding of the NVA and its development as a modern socialist army within the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact ranks among the historic achievements of the workers class and entire GDR people. It is vivid evidence of the Marxist-Leninist military policy of the SED, which has always solved the military question as part of the power question [die militaerfrage als teil der machtfrage loeste].

The successful development of the NVA was only possible because it took place consistently on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, of the revolutionary experiences of the German and international workers movement, of Soviet military science and of the glorious Soviet Army as the basic model of a socialist army.

It is with gratitude that we recall the Soviet advisers and military specialists who selflessly helped us master the Leninist principles of organizing the Armed Forces of the socialist state.

This finds expression today in the inseparable friendship and brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Army, and in the daily cooperation with the "regiment nearby" in all problems of military life.

Guidance by the Marxist-Leninist combat party of the workers class was, is and remains the main source of its high fighting strength and combat readiness, and of solving all the tasks assigned to it. Its nature and function are inseparably linked with the socialist revolution in the GDR as part and parcel of the revolutionary world process. For a quarter of a century the NVA, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal socialist armies, at the juncture between the two world systems, has shown imperialism the limits of its power in the heart of Europe and has contributed to the preservation of peace.

We are certain that the NVA will in the future also honorably fulfill its internationalist obligations.

In view of the fact that the achievements of the seventies along the path of detente are exposed to new dangers, in view of the confrontation policy pursued by the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism and NATO as a result of which the international situation has significantly exacerbated, the utmost vigilance is called for.

From this follows, for the NVA in close alliance with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal socialist armies, the duty to further enhance the fighting strength and combat readiness of the troops and staffs of all services, and to be ready at all times for the defense of socialist gains and of peace.

This requires further shaping the leading role of the party, and intensifying its influence on all aspects of military life. More than ever, the key to a high quality of education and training of army members, to successfully mastering all the requirements of military service today, lies in the fighting strength of the party organizations, in each individual communist's example and affinity with the masses.

The exact accomplishment of tasks in combat training, in the service system and in combat service constitute the main field for army members to prove their worth in the daily struggle for high fighting strength and combat readiness.

It remains a prime task to thoroughly study the experiences of the Soviet Army and Navy, the most recent findings of Marxist-Leninist military science, and to correctly apply them.

It is important to even more purposefully focus the creative vigor, readiness to achieve and thirst for action of the army members and civilian employees on effective training and education, on high military discipline and organization of military life, and on further developing socialist competition.

The Central Committee is firmly convinced that you, comrade soldiers and sailors, noncommissioned officers and petty officers, ensigns, officers, generals and admirals, comrade civilian employees and NVA reservists, will honorably fulfill the responsible tasks related to protecting the life and peaceful work of our people and of the peoples of the socialist community, which the 10th party congress will assign to you.

For this we wish you success, creative vigor and personal well-being.

With socialist greetings,

The SED Central Committee, E. Honecker, general secretary.

The GDR Council of Ministers has also conveyed cordial congratulations to the NVA.

U.S. MILITARY AID TO EL SALVADOR LIKENED TO VIETNAM

DW031604 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1004 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Juergen Scheich commentary]

[Text] The United States will increase its military aid to the junta in El Salvador by $25 million. As was announced by the U.S. State Department in Washington yesterday, additional helicopters, weapons, vehicles and radar sets are to be delivered in this amount. A spokesman furthermore stated that the United States wants to double the number of its military advisers in El Salvador. Here is a commentary by Juergen Scheich on the subject:

The contrasts in U.S. Central American policy could hardly have come more to the fore than in these days. While Washington cancels the promised credits for Nicaragua, it increases its military and economic aid to the regime of force in El Salvador. The fact that this U.S. policy is contested even in the United States itself and among its allies has now been more or less conceded by Secretary of State Haig. The United States, the head of the State Department said, does not expect full approval but rather understanding for its policy. Prior to the visits by emissary Eagleburger in Western Europe and Vernon Walters in Latin America it sounded differently. And in Washington, too, voices coming out against any stronger commitment are growing. In a telegram sent to Reagan, 40 members of the House of Representatives protested against increasing military aid. The United States, they feel, may thereby be threated by another Vietnam.

The imperialist endeavors to bring infuence to bear on developments in Central America, however, are confronted with the policy pursued by many a government of the region. Seen from Washington's view it certainly must be considered a challenge for Mexico to offer oil supplies to Nicaragua which a U.S. magazine called a gift. After all, it is striking that the Mexican Government points with more and more concern to the threat of a U.S. military intervention in the region. The Mexican warnings seem to be based on that country's own historical experiences with the imperialist neighbor in the north who usurped half of the Mexican territory, as well as on the various repeated onslaughts and interferences in Central America.

The situation in that part of the world is explosive, to be sure. For a long time now the continued arms deliveries to El Salvador, the dispatch of military advisers and the allocation of war loans have no longer been a problem that concerns only the Salvadorans. The conflict extends beyond the borders of that country. Washington seeks to stabilize once again its shaken positions in Central America. It therefore must also be saddled with the catastrophic consequences which are conjured up by this eventual new Vietnam for the United States.

PETER FLORIN ON UN COMMITTEE FOR INDIAN OCEAN

LD040015 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The ad hoc committee for the Indian Ocean is at present meeting at the UN headquarters in New York. The GDR is a member of this committee. UN correspondent Kurt Olivier talked to Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin, the permanent representative of our republic at the United Nations:

[Begin recording] [Question] What are the reasons for the GDR's great interest in this range of problems?

[Answer] Peace and security in the Indian Ocean are of fundamental importance for the preservation and consolidation of world peace. The GDR has manifold relations both of an economic and political nature with the Indian Ocean littoral states. Merchant ships of our republic ply the waters of this ocean in all directions of the compass. Scientists of our republic take part in the exploration of the Indian Ocean. All these facts were taken into account by the members of the committee in electing the GDR representative as its vice chairman.

The Indian Ocean littoral states and all those interested in the peaceful uses of this ocean must note with alarm that imperialist circles, especially the United States, have gradually turned the Indian Ocean into a military deployment area. Military bases have been established. The most important is the island of Diego Garcia, a British colonial territory, which strictly speaking belongs to Mauritius but which has been developed by the United States into a naval base of a strategic nature. Entire U.S. fleets carrying strategic nuclear weapons and seaborne landing troops for attacks on coastal regions have been assembled. They are assisted by warships of other NATO states. The Navy of the FRG too has shown the flag in this region. In the nature of things the dominant part is played by the United States with its plans of making possible a nuclear war and of intervening in those states at whose raw materials it is aiming.

[Question] As the GDR's representative in the Security Council and its present chairman, you are particularly qualified to speak about questions of peace and international security, Comrade Minister. What is behind the demand for a conference on the Indian Ocean?

[Answer] There is no doubt about the aggressive intentions of the imperialist states in the Indian Ocean, so that serious steps have become necessary to meet the dangers to peace and security which have arisen.

Some years ago the nonaligned states submitted a proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. This sensible idea was supported by the socialist states since they are likewise interested in peace and security in the Indian Ocean. The United Nations repeatedly passed resolutions for the realization of this peace idea including one for convening an international conference in Colombo in 1981. The imperialist circles fear such a conference like the devil does holy water. Since, however, they cannot say openly: We do not want an international conference for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, they try to block the road to such a conference by procedural, delaying maneuvers. The picture is clear: On the one hand, a majority of nonaligned and socialist states are calling for an immediate start to be made with the preparations for an international conference in Colombo, and to reach an understanding in a constructive spirit; and on the other, the United States, supported by the FRG, Britain, the Netherlands and Australia, is working against the holding of the conference this year as decided by the UN Assembly.

Convinced that under the influence of objective factors sensible ideas will prevail, the GDR (?with its) many years of experience in the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace will continue to take an untiring stand for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. [end recording]

GENEVA REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNS CHILEAN 'TERROR'

AU281455 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Geneva (ADN)--In the discussion on Chile in the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva, numerous speakers condemned the massive violations of human rights by the Pinochet junta which have not decreased in the past year. On behalf of the GDR, Dr Rudolf Framback criticized the fascist terror against the Chilean people. "Large-scale raids by police and security forces, trials of patriots without judicial order, banishment of progressive forces to remote areas of the country and torture are characteristic of the violations of human rights in Chile."

The speaker stressed the solidarity and support of the GDR in the just struggle of the Chilean people.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ZAMBIA

LD280004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Feb (ADN)--As a result of the second meeting of the GDR-Zambia Joint Economic Committee, an agreement was signed in Berlin on Friday on the further development and deepening of cooperation. It concerns inter alia the fields of agriculture, electrification, communications and the textile industry. The agreement serves to develop further the economic relations between the GDR and Zambia on the basis of the agreements signed during the state visit by the Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, to the GDR in August 1980.

HOFFMANN, MOZAMBIQUE DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER MEET

LD031626 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann had a friendly meeting today with Mozambique Deputy defense minister, Armando Emilio Guebuza. Lt General Guebuza praised the constantly deepening cooperation between the two peoples and their armed forces in the joint anti-imperialist struggle. The GDR defense minister gave his assurance that the soldiers of the National People's Army would, in their struggle for a high degree of fighting power and combat readiness, do their part in supporting the just struggle of the peoples of Africa for national and social liberation.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG

AU032131 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV:

On your 75th birthday we convey to you the most cordial congratulations and greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the peoples of the GDR as well as on our own behalf.

The heroic revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people against colonial subjection, imperialist aggression and internal reaction as well as for national and social liberation is most closely linked with your work.

As premier of the SRV you have a particular merit for the historic success which the Vietnamese people is gaining under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam in overcoming the consequences of aggression and in developing the material-technological foundations of socialism.

Your day of honor is a good occasion to thank you, distinguished Comrade Pham Van Dong, for the outstanding contribution which you make to continuously developing and deepening the fraternal relations between our two parties countries and peoples.

Be assured that the GDR will continue to exert every effort to consolidate the friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the SRV.

We most cordially wish you, dear Comrade Pham Van Dong, best health, creative energy and personal well-being.

SED CONGRATULATES MONGOLIAN PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU032128 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb 81 p 2

[Telegram from the SED Central Committee signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), on the occasion of its 60th anniversary]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has sent the following telegram signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the MPRP we convey to you, the communists and all working people of the fraternal Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] cordial congratulations and warm militant greetings.

Founded in the hard struggles of the Mongolian people against its internal and external oppressors, inspired by the heroic deeds of the victorious Russian proletariat and supported by the young Soviet power the MPRP led the Mongolian people's revolution to victory only a few weeks after its foundation.

At once the group of courageous and determined Mongolian revolutionaries, which was still small then, started its devoted struggle for the prosperous future of the Mongolian people, led by Sukhe-Bator and Choybalsan, the passionate fighters for national liberation and against exploitation and oppression. Based on Lenin's proposals, the revolution boldly tackled the task of leading one of the most backward countries of the world onto the path of socialism, avoiding capitalism.

Today the transformation of the MPR into a modern industrial-agricultural nation is evident for the whole world. In accordance with the resolutions of the party the people's living conditions are improved step by step. The MPR occupies a respected place in the family of peoples. Together with the Soviet Union it reliably protects its borders against provocations from the Beijing hegemonists and takes an emphatic stand on safeguarding security in Asia.

For decades the SED and the MPRP have been in close and fraternal alliance. An exchange of ideas and experiences is conducted on all levels, which is equally advantageous to both fraternal parties. We are pleased to note that the peoples of our two countries have come into closer contact through the joint efforts of the SED and the MPRP.

We are deeply convinced that the relations between our two parties will continue to develop and deepen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The 10th SED Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress and their far-reaching resolutions to continue the policy aiming for the welfare of our peoples and for safeguarding peace and social progress will give new stimuli to the close cooperation between our parties.

We wish the MPR's communists and all working people new great successes in building socialism.

SECURITY AUTHORITIES ARREST TWO FRG SPIES

LD031124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0943 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 3 Mar (ADN)--Harald and Ingrid K. from Hamburg (FEG) were caught redhanded and arrested by GDR security organs while carrying out espionage work against the GDR. Investigatory proceedings have been instituted and arrest warrants issued.

FDJ TEACHERS DISCUSS COMMUNIST EDUCATION

AU031227 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Feb 81 p 2

["FDJ Teachers Discussed Communist Education; Egon Krenz, Margot Honecker and Helga Labs Conducted an Exchange of Ideas With More Than 200 Young Teachers"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The close affinity of the GDR's young teachers with the party of the workers class and their socialist native country was expressed in an exchange of experiences on Thurday [26 Feb] which brought together representatives of more than 200 FDJ basic organizations at the secondary schools in Berlin. The topic of their deliberations was "the responsibility of the teachers organized in the FDJ for the communist education of the FDJ members in secondary schools, as well as of the Young Pioneers."

In his introduction Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, stressed the achievements of the pedagogues in the comprehensive mass initiative for the 10th SED Congress, to which the FDJ teachers are making a worthy contribution with their achievements in the "FDJ Party Congress Initiative."

Minister of public education Margot Honecker made a statement in the discussion. A teacher of our socialist school must be deeply imbued with the awareness that he contributes to shaping the revolution, making children become frank and honest men who love and respect life and work, and fight for our socialist society. It is an education which takes its bearings from those features which have always been characteristic of the revolutionary workers movement: Staunchness in the struggle for the goals of the revolution, fearlessness of the enemy's terror, an internationalist attitude with which the friendship with the country of Lenin has been maintained even under the most difficult conditions, and friendship with that country which is the first to show mankind the path to the communist future.

Margot Honecker stressed that today's students will have to contribute to carrying out comprehensive and far-reaching changes in production on the basis of the scientific-technological progress in the next 10 years. "Therefore, our schools are faced with the task of concretely preparing the students for that challenge."

Margot Honecker called on the young teachers to support the FDJ collectives of students in developing an interesting FDJ life in the schools. "You, the FDJ members, are the young guard of the great pedagogues' collective of our republic. It is a good experience in our socialist development to properly unite the strenuousness and energy of the youth with the experience of the older ones. It is due to the joint work of several generations of teachers that under the leadership of the party our socialist school has become a great achievement of our society, which is internationally admired. We will continue to develop this school so that it meets the increasing demands in a still more thorough way."

The report by Dietlinde Schulz on the work of the FDJ teachers' group at the Laubsdorf secondary school in the Cottbus-Land Kreis was the beginning of the inspiring deliberations which covered all aspects of the young teachers' work, and in the course of which 20 pedagogues made their statements.

Helga Labs, secretary of the FDJ Central Council and chairman of "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer organization, called the discussion a reflection of the readiness of the young pedagogues of our country "to use the strength of the political youth organization to improve themselves and to fulfill the education and training task of the socialist school at a high level."

CORRESPONDENTS ON POLAND DEBT TALKS, CAUSES

LD031752 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 2 Mar 81

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program presented by Eva Vertes--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Vertes] The Paris meeting which was attended by the representatives of Poland's Western creditors ended this weekend. The discussions concerned the extension of loan and credit repayments. We asked for more detailed information about this event from our reporters. Eva Szecsi reports from Paris, the scene of the discussions:

[Szecsi] Representatives of 15 creditor countries, among them the United States, the FRG, Great Britain and France, met an eight-member delegation of the Polish Government at the discussions. The brief communique simply states that since the partners have made significant progress, they deem it necessary for the discussions to be continued in April, once again in Paris. However, the Friday issue of LE MONDE devoted a long article, written by its economic specialist, to the meeting, held behind closed doors.

[Vertes] Our reporter mentioned the FRG as well. Ivan Lipovecz' report from Bonn also merits attention because separate Polish-FRG talks were held on this question there:

[Lipovecz] The representatives of the Bonn government and of the opposition showed the maximum sympathy when Henryk Kisiel, Polish deputy premier, visited Bonn last week, but they were willing to promise only the minimum of aid. As Lambsdorff, minister of economics, said, it was impossible to reach a quick result at the discussions; rather, they contributed to the clarity of vision. Yet the guest from Warsaw, as he said in a brief statement at the airport on his arrival, had arrived in the FRG with specific financial and economic requests. Compared to these, the conduct shown here was rather reserved. Every one of Kisiel's negotiating partners said that the FRG could see any sort of action for helping Poland only in collaboration with its fellow creditors. This remark, according to Bonn's ideas, applied not only to the collective of the Western creditors negotiating in Paris but also to the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union.

This is something that Leonid Zamyatin, speaking in Moscow, answering questions from Western correspondents, quite understandably rejected. Soviet aid given to Poland and Western loans cannot be considered as in the same category. Yet, this is what they would like to do here in Bonn. When, for example, in December last year the EEC leaders offered food aid to Poland, what was behind this idea was that Warsaw should use the millions of dollars received from Moscow for paying for the Western deliveries of butter, meat, sugar and fodder. On the Polish side, however, they wanted to use capitalist loans for buying these things. When this became known, the previous generosity of the EEC turned into a bureaucratic to-and-fro; pratcially nothing has come about so far of the promised food deliveries. Yet the offer of delivering these food products 10 percent below the world market price does not amount to a particularly great concession if you consider that in the case of butter and sugar, for example, the world price is higher than the EEC price at present.

West German specialists estimate that Poland would have to pay $7 billion to various Western banks as repayment of its earlier loans. The FRG is the second or third largest creditor. This obligation is either reorganized with new repayment dates or the capitalist countries will provide new loans. Supposedly they are more willing to do the latter. Unless this happens, Poland would have to devote the entirety of its capitalist export earning to loan repayments, and this is not regarded as realistic by the FRG either. However, with regard to the size of the new loans to be granted, there are still considerable differences between the Polish ideas and the willingness shown here.

The visit by Foreign Minister Genscher to Warsaw in March and the meeting of the Polish-FRG Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation will provide opportunities to bring these ideas closer together.

[Vertes] Finally, Andras Domany reports from Warsaw on the Polish position:

[Domany] The Polish newspapers cited the London FINANCIAL TIMES, according to which a long-term solution for the growing Polish indebtedness has not been found yet. According to the special correspondent of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, reporting from Paris, the creditors expressed confidence that the problems will be solved internally in Poland and were very interested in the government program of General Jaruzelski. Facts are facts, however; Poland needs $11 billion for loan repayments financing the deficit in the balance of payments. Thus, the continuing negotiations with the creditors are of very great significance; after all, as the newspapers are stressing, it is not possible simply to forgo repayments. This would represent a catastrophe from the point of view of getting additional loans. On the other hand, help is needed in order to be able to make the payments.

Why are there not enough funds for these payments to be made? For example, because in January production was 10 percent below that a year earlier. The income from decreasing exports is not sufficient even for current repayments. The working hours of the miners, who produce the most important export good, have been reduced to 37.5 hours per week; and although the day before yesterday more than half of them worked on a voluntary basis, the output of coal, copper and sulfur is insufficient. What is more, clarity of vision is made more difficult by the falsified statistics of recent years! Nor is it possible to neglect the home supply of heating fuel to the same extent as has been done hitherto. Of course, specialists say that this is precisely the root of the problem, namely that raw materials are the most important export items. Copper, for example, should be exported in a processed form, as it is far more valuable that way. The export of finished products is of an insufficient volume, and, even more so, such export is not effective. In other words, only very low prices are received for these goods. One of the reasons for this is that the input in terms of materials and energy is extremely high. For the creation of one unit of national income three times more energy is needed here than in France. This wastefulness could be reduced, just as the wastefulness with artificial fertilizers and fodder could be reduced in agriculture. When the managing director of the enterprise exporting meat was asked a few days ago why meat was still being exported at a time of great domestic shortages, he answered: From one aspect, what is involved is 8 percent of capitalist export, something that can be reduced in a constrained situation but cannot be eliminated because the foreign currency is needed; from another aspect, if the imported fodder were utilized better, there would be a sufficient quantity of meat. Unfortunately this applies particularly to the state farms whose efficiency, despite the disproportionate support which they have received for many years, is much worse than that of individual farms.

Finally, here is the view of one of the leaders of the Ministry of Foreign Trade: It is only the state which is indebted here; the enterprises and the branch directing organs do not feel any of this. What is needed is an appropriate, sensitive price system and rates of exchange. In general, market-type economic regulators are needed for the enterprises to be economical with imported goods. All this, however, is made more difficult to achieve by the present indebtedness. This is why it is so important that an agreement should be reached with the creditors.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AFGHANISTAN

LD041056 Budapest MTI in English 0617 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 3 Mar (MTI)--Led by Ferenc Solyom, secretary of the CTU [National Trade Union Council], a delegation left on Tuesday for Afghanistan to attend the first congress of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions. After the congress official friendly discussions will be held between the two trade union centres about the strengthening of cooperation.

IRAQI EDUCATION DELEGATION ENDS WEEK-LONG VISIT

LD032318 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 3 Mar (MTI)--At the end of a week-long visit made at the invitation of Hungarian Cultural Minister Imre Pozsgay, the Iraqi delegation headed by Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf, minister of higher education and scientific research, left Budapest on Tuesday.

The Iraqi minister was seen by Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Aczel, and met with Lenard Pal, secretary-general of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He paid a visit to the Budapest Technical University, the Central Physical Research Institute and got acquainted with the product of companies making educational aids for export.

During the stay of the Iraqi delegation a Hungarian-Iraqi cultural and scientific cooperation workplan was signed covering the years 1981 to 1983. The workplan calls for continued exchange of scholarship holders, of exhibitions and films between the two countries' universities, research institutes and arts institutions. For the first time now it envisages also the reception by Hungary of Iraqi specialists who will study and attend various extension courses in Hungary at the cost of the Iraqi state.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR, APRO SAY GOODBYE TO SWEDISH ENVOY

LD031116 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 2 Mar (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received farewell visits from Torsten Hylander, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden, who later left Budapest for good.

BRIEFS

CURRENCY CONVERSION ALLOWANCES--The Hungarian National Bank has raised the tourist rate of convertible currencies effective 1 March. At the same time, the limits for the purchase of currency have also been expanded. From now on individual tourists can exchange 8,500 forints, and those travelling with a visitor's passport [those whose trips are paid for by relatives or friends abroad] 1,300 forints, into foreign currencies. The sums permitted for group travel, train tickets and fuel for motorists also have been increased. In order to reduce the extra expenditure resulting from the higher exchange rates, the National Bank has abolished the 40 percent excess currency purchase tax. In the future a tax of 10 percent is payable in connection with every currency exchange related to travel. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 28 Feb 81 LD]

OLSZOWSKI HIGHLIGHTS PREPARATIONS FOR PZPR CONGRESS

AU031602 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Feb 81 p 3

[Franciszek Lewicki interview with Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary: "Before the Ninth PZPR Congress; With the Participation of the Entire Party"; date and place not given--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE CONGRESS COMMISSION FORMED BY THE DECISION OF THE SEVENTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HAS FOR THE THIRD MONTH BEEN IN CHARGE OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE NINTH EXTRAORDINARY PZPR CONGRESS. TRYBUNA LUDU ASKED COMRADE STEFAN OLSZOWSKI, PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEMBER AND SECRETARY APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSION TO LEAD ITS SECRETARIAT, FOR AN INTERVIEW ON PREPARATIONS FOR THE NINTH CONGRESS. THE CONVERSATION WAS AS FOLLOWS.

[Question] THE DECISION OF THE SEVENTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM TO CONVENE THE NINTH CONGRESS HAS MET THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE ENTIRE PARTY, OF ALL ITS ORGANIZATIONS AND ECHELONS. FROM THE VERY BEGINNING, PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONGRESS WERE MADE AMIDST GREAT ACTIVITY IN MOST BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF WORKERS. HAS THAT FACT AFFECTED THE COURSE AND WAY OF WORK IN THE CONGRESS COMMISSION?

[Answer] It is quite obvious. Exactly in order to take into account the great activity in party organizations and to make the fullest use of the results of the thinking of tens of thousands of party aktivs, the Congress Commission had to adopt an appropriate work routine. The point was to organize the work of the commission in such a way as to enable the commission to make the best synthesis of that wealth of ideas arising in the present discussion in party organizations, ideas that are a valuable contribution both toward the assessment of the crisis experienced by the party and toward shaping a program for swiftly and effectively overcoming all crisis-like phenomena.

FROM DRAFT THESES TO CONSULTATION

AT PRESENT, AFTER A DOZEN OR SO WEEKS OF WORK, THE CONGRESS COMMISSION WILL MEET IN ITS THIRD PLENARY SESSION. IT WILL EXAMINE THE MAIN DRAFT DOCUMENT--THE PROGRAMMATIC THESES FOR THE NINTH EXTRAORDINARY PZPR CONGRESS.

THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DRAFTED BY NINE PROBLEM TEAMS OF THE COMMISSION. The first team, under the guidance of Comrade Zdzislaw Kurowski, has been in charge of such issues as implementing the Leninist principles and norms in the party, the quality of the PZPR ranks and the party's links with the working people. The second team, headed by Comrade Jerzy Waszczuk, has been in charge of issues concerning the development of ideological life in the party, as well as the sociopolitical functions of labor and the mass media. The third team, working under Comrade Mieczyslaw Moczar, has been dealing with issues concerning the functioning and development of socialist democracy, with the activity of the socialist state and with implementing the principles of social justice. Trends in social policy and problems concerning the development of the trade union movement have been the charge of the fourth team, headed by Comrade Tadeusz Grabski. The fifth team has been discussing the theses of a program for the socioeconomic development of the country in the eighties and, in connection with that, the questions of an economic reform. Comrade Mieczyslaw Jagielski headed that team. The sixth team, under Comrade Jerzy Wojtecki, has been working on problems concerning agriculture and food supplies. The seventh team, under Comrade Roman Ney, has been engaged with problems involving the development of science, education and culture, and with technical progress. The eighth team, under Comrade Henryk Jablonski, has been working on problems concerning the younger generation. The ninth team, headed by Comrade Emil Wojtaszek, has been working on issues concerning the party's international policy. The work of the Congress Commission and its Presidium as a whole has been guided by Comrade Stanislaw Kania. TO START WITH, THE TEAMS WORKED OUT DRAFT PROGRAM THESES THAT WERE DISCUSSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION. THE DISCUSSION WAS CRITICAL AND RICH IN CONCLUSION. AFTER THAT SESSION, A NEW VERSION OF THE DRAFT THESES WAS WORKED OUT BY THE TEAMS. IN THEIR WORK, THE TEAMS HAVE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THE OPINIONS OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND ECHELONS. THOSE OPINIONS HAVE BEEN BROADLY COMING INTO THE COMMISSION IN THE SHAPE OF RESOLUTIONS, MOTIONS AND PROPOSALS.

AFTER THE DISCUSSION AT THE THIRD PLENARY SESSION OF THE COMMISSION, AND AFTER THE POSSIBLE AMENDMENTS MADE AS A RESULT OF DISCUSSION AT THE SESSION, WE INTEND TO SUBMIT THE DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC THESES TO CONSULTATIONS WITHIN PARTY ORGANIZATION AT LARGE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AND IN SOCIAL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS. WITH REMARKS COLLECTED FROM THOSE ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMUNITIES, THE CONGRESS COMMISSION WILL PRESENT THE DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC THESES IN THEIR FINAL VERSION TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR ENDORSEMENT AND FOR PRESENTATION TO A GENERAL PRECONGRESS PARTY DISCUSSION.

REFORMS--YES, REFORMISM--NO

[Question] WOULD YOU HIGHLIGHT IN A FEW SENTENCES THE INTRODUCTORY DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC THESES ON WHICH THE COMMISSION HAS BEEN WORKING?

[Answer] Speaking in general terms, the draft stems from the general aspiration in the party to deepen internal party democracy and to restore the Leninist norms and principles both in their splendor and in their impact on sociopolitical life. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE DRAFT DOCUMENT IS THAT THE PARTY CONSOLIDATE ITS IDENTITY AS A PARTY OF THE WORKERS CLASS, A PARTY IMPLEMENTING A PROGRAM FOR SOCIALIST REFORMS AND SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND IN A CLOSE LINK WITH THAT CLASS. The draft places a great emphasis on the question of democratic centralism, viewing that principle as an elementary principle of party functioning. That emphasis arises from the conviction that that principle was disregarded in the past when centralism was given preponderance over democracy. Thus the dialectical sense of the Leninist formula was distorted. That was one of the substantial sources of the present crisis.

The draft programmatic theses place much attention on problems linked with the clear definition of the party's character. This is not merely by chance. Our party has wonderful origins rooted in the age-old traditions of the Polish workers movement, traditions of the entire Polish left wing. Those traditions contain values always regarded by our people as supreme. They contain the deep plebian attachment to the principles of social justice and sincere patriotism built on the basis of humane and socialist internationalism.

THE DRAFT DOCUMENT DISTINCTLY EMPHASIZES THE CLASS NATURE OF THE PARTY, ITS DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT AND DISCIPLINE AS A BASIS FOR EFFICIENT ACTIVITY TO ATTAIN THE PROGRAMMATIC GOALS.

IN THIS RESPECT, WE MEET HALFWAY THE DEMANDS GENERALLY RAISED IN THE PARTY AND REDUCIBLE TO THE SLOGAN REPEATED ON THAT OCCASION: "THE PARTY MUST BE A PARTY." IT MUST BE PRECISELY A PARTY AND NOT A DISCUSSION CLUB, NOT A MERE COLLECTIVE OF PROPAGANDISTS WITH NICE IDEAS, BUT ALSO A FORCE IMPLEMENTING THOSE IDEAS IN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PRACTICE. I say that because, in the discussion continuing in the party, there are also motions whose implementation would result actually in the ideological dilution of the party. For example, suggestions are being voiced that "the party should not be concerned with the economy" or "the party should not assess the other sociopolitical organizations." With good intentions, such postulates are frequently being dictated to comrades, primarily by the desire to improve the functioning of the party in developing society.

However, in some cases changes and reforms are being "prompted" to the party by persons alien to the party and its goals, frequently by the adversaries of socialism seeking to join the party discussion. They resort to the baggage of the old revisionist ideas and slogans "prompted" to the party both in 1956 and 1968, as well as later.

IN THAT RESPECT, OUR POSITION WAS AND IS SIMPLE: REFORMS--YES: DEEP AND BOLD REFORMS, IF THEY ENHANCE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST SOCIAL RELATIONS. REFORMISM--NO, BECAUSE IT NEVER SERVED AND DOES NOT SERVE THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS CLASS.

[Question] THE INTRODUCTORY PART OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC THESES ASSESSES THE SOURCES OF THE PRESENT CRISIS. WE CAN SEE THAT THE SOURCES OF THE PRESENT DEFORMATIONS ARE BEING REFERRED AS FAR BACK AS TO THE POLITICAL PHENOMENA OF 1948. THAT BELONGS TO HISTORY....

[Answer] Indeed, that belongs to history but history burdens our sociopolitical life even today. I think that is an extensive subject, perhaps suitable for another occasion. However, it is certain that the year 1948, by declaring the struggle against the so-called rightwing nationalist deviations, initiated the process of deformations which resulted in a paralysis in democracy, which was not fully overcome in the subsequent situations of crisis and of corrections in party policy. For that reason, I CONSIDER AND EMPHASIZE ONCE AGAIN THAT RESTORING FULL VALUE TO THE PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM IS A MATTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE FOR OUR PARTY. IT IS PRECISELY A CONDITION FOR OVERCOMING THOSE TENDENCIES TOWARD CENTRALISM AND, WHAT FOLLOWS, TOWARD TECHNOCRACY, WHICH CAUSED US SO MUCH HARM IN THE LIFE OF THE PARTY AND SOCIETY. That was the main nourishment for voluntarism, eclecticism and many other cardinal mistakes committed by the former supreme party leadship.

The old mistakes and disregard for democratic principles are today reflected in the extremist endeavors to weaken the party's organizational structure under the correct slogan: more democracy. But that exactly would be another mistake. In that case one must not apply the arithmetic: Since in the past there was too little democracy, let us today, for balance, weaken the importance of centralism. The crux of the matter lies precisely in the Leninist formula: It is to be aspired to that there always is as much democracy as centralism. Only then is democracy democracy, and not anarchy or the triumph of technobureaucracy.

PROGRESS IS NOT ATTAINABLE BY ACCLAMATION

[Question] LET US GO BACK TO DECISIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, AS MATERIAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONGRESS COMMISSION. WE KNOW THAT THEY HAVE BEEN FREQUENTLY VERY DETAILED AND REPEATEDLY RULED OUT EACH OTHER....

[Answer] That is only natural. THE DISCUSSION TAKING PLACE AT PRESENT IN THE PARTY IS VERY FRANK AND VERY AUTHENTIC. IT IS A TRUE DISCUSSION. THAT IS EXTREMELY VALUABLE BECAUSE NO PROGRESS CAN BE MADE BY ACCLAMATION, BUT EXACTLY BY DISCUSSION, SOMETIMES SHARP AND CONTROVERSIAL. THE CONGRESS COMMISSION HAS HAD THE OBJECTIVE OF MAKING A KIND OF SYNTHESIS OF PARTY OPINIONS WITH REGARD TO INDIVIDUAL ISSUES. THE POINT WAS TO BE TRUE NOT TO THE LETTER OF THOSE OPINIONS BUT TO THEIR SPIRIT, IN ORDER TO FIND OUT THE PROPER GOALS WHICH THEY SHOULD SERVE. We have been doing this while very carefully working in the teams on all those proposals that reached us directly or through voivodship precongress commissions and through bodies formed by party organizations at factories and in many vocational circles.

While selecting decisions, the Congress Commission has been guided only by the supreme pinciple: THE ASPIRATION TO SINGLE OUT ALL THOSE MOST SUITABLE FOR THE PARTY TO PLAY THE ROLE OF THE LEADING FORCE IN SOCIETY UNDER NEW CONDITIONS. The point has been to take into account all those proposals that would give the universal principles of socialist construction the features of specific acts and endeavors under the conditions of our society, under the difficult socioeconomic conditions in Poland.

BOTH THE CONGRESS COMMISSION AND THE ENTIRE PARTY HAVE ALSO BEEN CAREFULLY STUDYING THE MATERIALS OF AND REPORTS ON THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS. THE CONGRESSES OF OTHER FRATERNAL PARTIES WILL ALSO BE HELD SHORTLY AND WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO THEM WITH GREAT INTEREST SINCE IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO DRAW FROM THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OTHER PARTIES, FROM THEIR ASSESSMENTS AND PROGRAMMATIC THESE BOTH WHAT IS UNIVERSALLY VALID AND WHAT IS SPECIFIC FOR A CERTAIN COUNTRY ON THE PATH OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION. Those experiences may prove today to be more useful than ever for our sociopolitical practice.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS

[Question] THE PROGRAMMATIC THESE DRAFTED BY THE COMMISSION WILL BE THE MAIN, BUT NOT THE ONLY DRAFT DOCUMENT PRESENTED AT THE NINTH CONGRESS?

[Answer] They will be the main document, because they specify the main goals for the party's social and economic policy. Those goals are obvious: in social policy, to protect the living conditions of society; in the economy, to restore balance and harmony among its sectors with the assistance of means that will be proposed at the congress as options.

In that main document, we have sought to set forth the main party and social problems and to suggest ways of settling them.

Among those problems, for example, we emphasize the role and place of the younger generation in the life of the country and on shaping social and economic structures in order to give young people room for their initiatives, for developing mastery in trades of their choice and liking; in a word, for their horizontal careers, and not for the "vertical" ones that enhanced false values and caused a moral ambiguity in the selection of a model for a life career by young people. The development of self-government in all its forms is regarded by us as a field for young people's public participation in the life of the country. However, that must be authentic self-government stemming from the principles of socialist democracy, because only that self-government can satisfy the natural criticism of the younger generation, its uncompromising spirit and zeal.

In the document we also emphasize the great role of the trade union movement in the country's life and particularly the role of that movement as a factor for the real socialization of production means and national wealth. That is also a great problem and a great subject.

IN ADDITION TO THE PROGRAMMATIC THESES, THE CONGRESS COMMISSION HAS BEEN DRAFTING AMENDMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTS FOR THE PZPR STATUTES, A REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY, THESES FOR ECONOMIC REFORM AND A 3-YEAR PLAN FOR ECONOMIC STABILIZATION. ALL THOSE DRAFT DOCUMENTS TAKE INTO VERY BROAD ACCOUNT THE SUGGESTIONS AND PROPOSALS CONSTANTLY STREAMING INTO THE COMMISSION FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

I think that it would be important for us to keep that climate of frank discussion not only for the precongress period. I think that should be the feature of the new style in party activity. We must act in that direction. A significant role in that respect belongs to the party press. In my opinion, it should both reflect such discussions on its pages and should inspire them.

In preparations for the ninth congress, the initiatives of TRYBUNA LUDU, which dedicates much space to publishing the opinions of both party organizations and individual comrades, are valuable. That is very important. Information about what is going on within the party, about the opinions and views of individual organizations, is an important element of the Leninist internal party democracy.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON SITUATION IN L. AMERICA, CUBA

LD040948 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 4 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Mar (PAP)--An analyst of Latin American affairs Zdzislaw Antos wrote in TRYBUNA LUDU that the progressive nations of the Western Hemisphere have to brace up to resist the Reagan administration's challenge.

"The setting up of self-defence units in Cuba is a retort to the threat of a blockade of Cuban harbours or even outright invasion, a threat which punctuated speeches" in the Reagan election campaign. "The first steps taken by the new U.S. administration indicate that it is El Salvador which may become a primary target of an adventurist escapade.

"The United States wants to win the applause of both the Latin American (OAS) and West European governments for its policy toward El Salvador in order to water down the support given to the insurgents by the Socialist International which, as is known, wields a considerable influence on both continents. The United States also seems to bank on isolating Cuba and Nicaragua from the rest of Latin America.

"Since the 1960s, when the United States could very easily force through the Organisation of American States such convenient resolutions as the blockade of Cuba and military intervention in the Dominican Republic, much has changed south of Rio Grande. Therefore, the American diplomatic offensive may misfire. In Latin America, repressions are no substitute for reforms, no more than tanks are for maize and beans."

TRYBUNA LUDU LAUDS BREZHNEV PROPOSALS AT CONGRESS

LD031458 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Mar (PAP)--Commenting on Soviet Communist Party leader Brezhnev's proposals made during the 26th CPSU Congress, Ryszard Wojna wrote in TRYBUNA LUDU:

"In a nutshell, a new course of the U.S. policy boils down to the striving to regain the position of the No 1 world power. On the military plane, this is expressed in the desire to depart from the principle of the balance of forces and the right to equal security as a basis of relations between the U.S. and the USSR and between the two blocs. This plan is already being implemented. New systems of medium-range missiles prepared for Europe lead to a change in the general strategic balance of forces.

"Aware of the veracity of this statement, many people in the West try to put something else to the fore, namely, the fact that the Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles upset the balance in this category of weapons and therefore NATO must offset it. However, these people ignore the fact that the Soviet SS-20 missiles have a range of 4,500 kilometres and cannot strike strategic weapons deployed in the U.S., while Pershing II will be able to reach some of the Soviet stratigic weapons.

"Therefore, what the West terms as the necessity of restoring balance in the medium-range missiles is in fact to lead to upsetting the foundation of the overall balance of forces.

"Nowadays it is obvious that the arms race does not increase international security, but, on the contrary, it poses a threat to peace by itself.

"In the light of the report delivered by the CPSU general secretary, the activity of the Soviet diplomacy is to consist chiefly in striving to halt the arms race, provided that this is not to lower the level of security of any side.

"In Brezhnev's speech there was no cheap optimism. He did not predict that the USSR will manage to reach this goal. On the other hand, he called for reason, voiced the USSR's readiness to dispatch goodwill and to meet others halfway. But he also stated firmly and unequivocally that if the U.S. and NATO continued stepping up the arms race, the USSR would be left with no choice but to make necessary decisions to prevent an upsetting of the balance.

"Brezhnev emphasized a number of concrete steps to consolidate security in the entire Europe and also voiced the readiness to start summit talks with the U.S. Their favourable course would have to positively influence the situation in Europe.

"Despite attempts to spread tension from other regions to Europe, peace has been prevailing on this continent already for the fourth decade. One should make peoples aware of all dangers of the opening stage. One should also convince them that the maintenance of peace and detente is a feasible task if everybody shows goodwill.

"The speech the Soviet party leader delivered at the congress drew various responses from Western Europe. However, everybody noticed one thing: The Soviet Union seriously declares the will to continue the peace policy also in the 1980s. This is the strategic directive that the 26th CPSU Congress set for the Soviet Union's foreign policy," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS CPSU CONGRESS OUTCOME

LD040936 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 4 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Mar (PAP)--Commenting on the 26th CPSU Congress ZYCIE WARSZAWY Moscow correspondent Jerzy Sieradzinski wrote inter alia:

"The 26th congress will go down in history as the most representative forum which once again forcefully reiterated the [word indistinct] of principles which the Soviet Union has and will continue to follow implementing its peace programme. This is taking place in a difficult period marked by growing tensions in international relations and threats posed to the process of detente in Europe and the world. Precisely at such a moment, the party of the Soviet communists has again documented its deepest attachment to the principles of peace and cooperation and the strengthening of mutual confidence in relations between states. As proof of good will the Soviet Union declared its readiness to resume immediately a dialogue with the United States."

The achievement of the congress is immense. It will be fully borne out by the near future with the congress decisions beginning to materialize in the form of expanding Soviet economy, improving living conditions of the nation, closer unity of the socialist community of states, expanding cooperation between the socialist countries, as well as consolidation of all the forces of peace and progress in the world," the daily concluded.

JARUZELSKI THANKS TODOROV FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU021922 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received the following telegram from Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic:

Esteemed Comrade Todorov,

I cordially express my gratitude for the congratulations you sent me on the occasion of my appointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

I fully share the conviction expressed by you, Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers, that the mutual friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to develop successfully in the future in the interest of both our peoples, in the interest of the ideological unity and cohesion of the countries belonging to the socialist community and to the benefit of peace and socialism.

MORE ON NEW DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE

LD032210 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Mar (PAP)--As we have reported, the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Zimbabwe established embassy-level diplomatic relations on February 18. The respective communique was signed for Zimbabwe by Foreign Minister U. Manwende and for Poland by delegation leader and special Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski. The signing of the communique was preceded by (?negotiations) which the representatives of both countries held in Salisbury. Their aim was to outline the principles of future cooperation between both countries.

In connection with the signing of the communique Ambassador Turbanski made a statement for the Salisbury (?press). He stressed that the establishment of diplomatic relations between both countries is "an expression of both governments' wish to (?develop) relations of friendship, based on principles of equality, mutual respect for both countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in domestic issues and observance of the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter."

Stanislaw Turbanski voiced the conviction that this momentous fact "opens up a new era in relations between our countries, which will be characterized by fruitful and mutually-beneficial cooperation in all areas of joint interest, which will enhance international cooperation and consolidate peace in the world."

"Poland--Ambassador Turbanski said--was a staunch supporter of the heroic and legitimate struggle of the Zimbabwe nation against colonialism and the racist regime and for liberation and (?progress). At present, the Polish People's Republic strongly supports the nationally-elected Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, led by its prime minister, Robert Mugabe."

A Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs representative told PAP that both countries' governments will hold consultations in order to look for prospects for mutual cooperation and accords in many various areas.

WALESA, DELEGATION TO VISIT FRANCE 22-29 MARCH

LD032348 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Mar (PAP)--As announced by Karol Modzelewski, representative of the all-Polish Consultative Commission of the trade union association Solidarity in charge of press matters, the invitation recently extended by the French Democratic Confederation of Labor trade union association for a Solidarity delegation to visit France has been accepted with much pleasure. A delegation of the all-Polish Consultative Commission, led by Lech Walesa, will be in France from 22-29 March 1981 and will meet representatives of leading French trade unions.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE COMMENTS ON RZESZOW ACCORD

AU040926 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 26 Feb 81 p 1

[J.S. commentary: "A Magna Carta for Agriculture"]

[Text] We do not exaggerate defining the accord concluded on 18 February between the government commission and the strike committee in Rzeszow in such a way [as Magna Carta], because that document very concretely and in highly specific terms signals the settlement of the entire packet of issues of enormous importance for all land holdings.

Those are issues varying in nature and rank. According to a note in the agreement, the document as a whole is to be published, and for this reason, we will restrict ourselves at the moment just to a few of those issues as examples.

Thus, the document speaks about the legal consolidation of the guarantee for the inviolability of peasant's property, particularly of land and of the right to its inheritance; about the government's presentation to the Sejm of a draft bill on land integration, previously accorded with representatives of peasants. It states that, beginning 1 July this year, allowances and credits for land cultivation will be granted on equal terms to all sectors of agriculture. A whole chapter has been dedicated to agricultural investments and to the supply of agriculture with production means. Among other things, the document discusses the verification of fuel prices and announces that all aspects of that complex and difficult issue will be settled as a whole in the government's draft program that should be worked out before 30 June this year.

The subsequent chapters deal with the prices of agricultural produce, purchases and contracting, rural social problems and the functioning of communes. The agreement also contains passages significantly expanding the scope of peasants' self-government by granting them the right to settle many issues which are vitally important to them. For example, the ways of using the agricultural development fund are to be settled at the general peasants meeting of the village concerned. It obligates the government to see to it that the State Council includes in the draft bill on people's councils a regulation providing for the election of chiefs by communal people's councils. It guarantees that the network of communes will be improved at their request.

It is obvious that the document is highly important. It regulates many issues of fundamental importance for peasants' holdings in a manner suitable both to the people and the state, because it is certain that the honest implementation of its clauses will be an enormous incentive for increasing agricultural production.

That is one of many urgent and important tasks confronting us--the first and most important.

That fact was once again referred to by a government spokesman at the 24 February press conference devoted to agriculture and food management. Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski frankly presented the enormous difficulties that will have to be overcome to succeed in the forthcoming spring campaign which will provide the main condition for leading agriculture out of the impasse it has been in for a number of years. The deputy premier also told what measures had been taken by the government for that purpose. Some of them--and this is to be emphasized--completely coincided with the demands adopted in Rzeszow.

That is not surprising since all of us--the party, government, peasants and urban population--are anxious to enhance food production, relieve the state of expensive food imports and improve living conditions for the rural population by restoring agriculture to its former rank in the economy. However, it is surprising that the peasants had to strive for such a long time and in such a drastic way to find acceptance for the demands making it possible to attain that nationwide goal.

Moreover, that is a broader idea that does not just apply to the peasants and Rzeszow.

RAKOWSKI MEETS SIERADZ SOLIDARITY REPRESENTATIVES

LD032230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The creation of a reliable climate of cooperation and trust between the government and the trade unions, the removal of obstacles on the road to improving and stabilizing relations between the government and Solidarity and also problems linked with the projected economic reform were examined at today's meeting between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy for Sieradz region, and representatives of NSZZ Solidarity in that voivodship.

The deputy premier said among other things that the creation of good mutual relations is a long-term process and cannot be achieved all at once. The formation of relations of cooperation so that social conflicts do not take place on the dimensions of a national disaster depends on everyone. The main aim of the government in the economic sphere is to improve the unfavorable economic situation. Democracy without bread, the deputy premier stated, is not democracy, but empty words, which can satisfy nobody.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski also answered many questions addressed to him as deputy for the Sieradz region. To a question concerning Solidarity's being given access to the mass media, he gave the information that the new Solidarity weekly will come out before the end of March.

MINING MINISTRY, TRADE UNION SIGN AGREEMENT

LD032054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] At today's meeting between the Secretariat of the central board of the [presumably old] Mine Workers' Trade Union and leaders of the Ministry of Mining, held in Katowice today, the state of implementation of the demands formulated during report-back and election campaign and the recent congress of the union was examined. Numerous problems and suggestions preoccupying mining workforces were discussed. A 19-point agreement was signed by Minister Mieczyslaw Glanowski on behalf of the ministry and Jan Konieczny on behalf of the Mine Workers' Trade Union.

The agreement defines the schedule for implementing the main demands formulated by the miners and also adopts the principle of strict control of decisions for a period of 2 months. The ministry undertook an obligation to present to workforces a concrete and complete program of further development of the so-called small mechanization up to the end of the first half of this year.

SOLIDARITY EDUCATION CONGRESS HELD IN TORUN

LD032208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The first Solidarity congress of trade union higher schools [szechnic zwiazkowych Solidarnosci] has been held in Torun. The congress was attended by representatives of 18 centers, among them Warsaw, Gdansk, Poznan, Radom, Opole, Kielce, Jastrzebie, Szczecin and Lublin. Lectures were given on the schools' tasks for the immediate future. Work programs for these schools should have an open, general and realistic character and should take into account the needs of a comprehensive development of personality. The schools should become the scenes of animated discussion.

TU'S OPPOSE WAGE PROPOSAL FOR LOWEST INCOME GROUPS

LD032050 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Another session of the cooperation committee of the autonomous trade unions has been on in Warsaw to discuss these trade unions' attitude towards the government's proposal of raising the wages of the lowest income group workers. The autonomous trade unions spoke out against the government's draft, stressing that it does not come up to the expectations of the working people.

MILITARY TRAINING COURSE FOR GRADUATES MODIFIED

LD031926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, a modified system of long-term military training for the graduates of civilian higher education establishments has been in force. In opinion of the deputy chief of the main political administration of the Polish Armed Forces, Maj Gen Tadeusz Dziekan, the amendment of the system of military service for graduates of higher education establishments, preceded by research and consultation, takes better account of the needs of the Armed Forces and the interests of the students. All graduates of higher education establishments able to do military service are sent to reserve officer cadet colleges. The course lasts for 4 months. In conjunction with an 8-month period of practical training these colleges guarantee the proper preparation of officer cadets to fulfill the duties in basic officer posts. The period of preparing a future reserve officer is divided into three parts: theoretical background during a military course of study; training as an officer cadet and finally practical training in a unit.

SEJM DEPUTIES CRITICIZE SHIPPING INDUSTRY MINISTRIES

LD032110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Maritime Economy and Shipping met today to discuss the state of the implementation of demands made by the staffs of maritime economy enterprises. It appears that out of 642 demands which the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy accepted for implementation, only 233 were dealt with by the end of last year. Delays have been experienced in such vital matters as preparation and confirmation of the port workers' charter, [words indistinct], nutrition standards for employees at sea and in port, and preparation of a bill covering work on sea-going vessels.

Deputies were very critical not only of reports supplied by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy but also of those from the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social affairs. They said that the two ministries are working at a pace to which they had grown used in previous years.

Members of the commission have decided to submit to the premier a critical report about the pace and methods of implementation by the two ministries of demands made in the maritime economy enterprises.

DEPUTY PREMIER OZDOWSKI SPEAKS ON ALCOHOLISM

LD010636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski yesterday met journalists at a press conference devoted to the struggle against alcoholism. He said that action taken so far in this sphere had had little effect, among other reasons, due to the lack of a proper network for counseling and addiction treatment centers. It is estimated that about 700,000 people are addicted to alcohol in Poland and that about 4 million citizens drink too much. Deputy Premier Ozdowski quoted the statement made in the Sejm by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski in which he announced the stepping-up of actions against alcoholism and reported on reactivating the permanent Council of Ministers' commission for combating alcoholism. A decision has also been made to work out soon and present to the Sejm the draft of a new bill on combating alcoholism.

Deputy Premier Ozdowski has stated that an increase in the price of alcohol is unavoidable but that it is not yet known when it will be introduced.

SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS NEW LAW ON ARABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

LD031634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Today's press conference by government press spokesman Jozef Barecki concerned the issue of arable land management. The relevant act was signed 19 February by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. The act is intended to provide conditions for intensifying production on the whole area of arable land, for protecting it against unjustified allocation for purposes other than farming, and for supporting the process of land integration, especially in private farms. The act provides for bringing uniformity and order to the work of administrative authorities and other institutions in land management.

Mistakes made in this respect have weighed very heavily on the development of our agriculture and on food production. The Council of Ministers resolution stresses the role of the social factor in the solution of fundamental problems of land management. The parish executive officer will be obliged to seek and take into account the view of self-government organs on basic matters linked with the management of arable land. In an effort to expand and improve the structure of private farms, private farmers will be given priority in purchasing land from the state land fund and land no longer required for production. The principle will also be applied whereby present tenant farmer will have a priority right to buy his land.

The press spokesman announced that several important bills will be prepared before 30 June this year, all of them dealing with private farmers. Everybody connected with agricultural self-government will be consulted.

ECONOMISTS CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS REFORMS

LD021806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] We have been informed that a national conference of economists will be held in Warsaw from 6 to 8 March, and at the same time the 13th national congress of the Polish Economic Society will take place. About 650 economists from throughout Poland--academics and practising economists--will participate in the deliberations. At a press conference organized today by the main board of the Polish Economic Society, it was announced that four basic papers will be read at the conference, concerning the development strategy for the country's economy; the premises of the economic reform; the state of the economic sciences and the party played by economists in the renewal of socioeconomic life. After the heated discussions which have recently been taking place in organizations of the Polish Economic Society and also in economic circles, it is expected that a joint stand of economists will be discussed and worked out at the conference, regarding the premises of the economic reform and the deadlines for its implementation. It is worth stressing that several draft reforms have already been drawn up by the profession.

FORMATION OF CONSUMERS' FEDERATIONS REPORTED

LD032336 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Mar (PAP)--The Institute of Domestic Trade and Services together with the editorial office of the weekly ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE (ECONOMIC LIFE) have initiated the setting up of a consumers' federation. The need for setting up such an organization is conditioned by trade malpractices. However, the organization of the federation has been dictated not only by a campaign against such practices and the need for increasing public control; at stake too, is the proper shaping of the market. The latter task is not an easy one, especially in the present situation in which there is no balance between supply and demand. The absence of many goods leads to the weakening of demands placed before the producer while the market situation dictates to trade personnel the need to strive for maximum turnover.

The state of the market is unfavorably affected by the shortage of raw and other materials as well as by the general situation of the national economy. Consequently, production capacities should be subordinated and adapted to the pattern of consumption. A consumers' organization can and should contribute to a gradual elimination of many shortcomings of the national economy and to its general improvement. Good will, thorough knowledge of the economic situation, thinking in terms of the interests of the public and an adequate organization may bring the country a good deal of benefit. For instance, our food supplies suffer considerably from poor quality produce, from an unsatisfactory organization of the ways of utilizing waste products in the foodstuffs industry, and also the considerable shortage of packaging materials and so forth.

The creation of an atmosphere of a thrifty attitude toward the use of all that has been produced with our own effort should become one of the tasks of a consumers' organization, along with organizing the necessary channels for passing information from consumers to persons responsible for shaping a balanced market supply.

The main centers of consumers' self-government are the clubs, which are being organized in order to provide protection for the rights and interests of consumers. Such clubs have already been founded in many towns, in particular in Wroclaw and Gdansk. The formation of the clubs was preceded by broad consultations at the places of employment and by setting up information posts. The Gdansk Voivodship consumers' club has the objective of fighting against any form of action which adversely affects consumers' interests. The club is sponsored by the editorial office of the newspaper GLOS WYBRZEZA (THE VOICE OF THE COAST), as well as the editorial board of the local "Panorama" television program. The club receives numerous reports from consumers. Studies are being conducted concerning the quality and distribution of bakery produce, baby foods and the issue of harmful effect of construction materials produced from chemicals on human life. The work of the club unites the efforts of a number of specialists, scientists, personnel employed in health care services, officials of standard-setting stations and others. The consumers federation has already brought tangible results.

PZPR VOIVODSHIP PARTY SECRETARIES HOLD TALKS

LD032350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] A conference of secretaries for scientific affairs of PZPR voivodship committees was held today in the Central Committee headquarters. They analyzed the situation in university milieu and examined the problems of party work at higher education establishments and at scientific research institutes, in the light of the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. They discussed the course of party consultation on the higher education bill as well as the role and place of scientific research work in the premises of the draft economic reform. They stated the need for mobilizing party activity toward the development of university self-government.

CEAUSESCU COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH POLAND

AU032005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Mar (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on March 3 Boleslaw Koperski, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Romania.

Handing over the credentials, Ambassador Boleslaw Koperski conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu best wishes from Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The address presented on the occasion by the Polish ambassador reads among other things: "It is a great satisfaction to me to perform my mission in a socialist country which enjoys great respect and sympathy in Poland, a country to which Poland is linked by long traditions of friendship and collaboration".

After the emphasis on the successful development of the Polish-Romanian multilateral relations, the address reads: "The Polish people nurtures great admiration and appreciation for the Romanian people's tremendous achievements. Poland has always shown keen interest in the experience of the sister countries in socialist construction. From our country's experience, we know that the road of socialist construction is not an easy and simple one. We appreciate the more so the importance of the creative collaboration between our sister countries in all domains."

Receiving the credentials, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the good wishes extended and conveyed in turn to Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski, to the party and the entire friendly people of Poland a comradely salute and best wishes.

After stressing that the RCP, the Romanian people pay great attention to the development of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, relations which spring from the old traditions of the Romanian-Polish solidarity in the struggle waged over the ages for national and social liberation, from the common aspirations and goals of building a new, socialist life in Romania and Poland, the address of reply of the Romanian head of state reads: I am convinced that by acting together, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance of November 1970, and of the Romanian-Polish declaration of May 1977, these relations will expand and deepen still more in the interests of our peoples, of socialist construction in Romania and Poland, of the general cause of socialism, peace and collaboration internationally. Communists, the working people in Romania know and sincerely rejoice over the successes won by the Polish people, under the PUWP leadership, in the socialist construction, in the country's socio-economic development. We are convinced that the PUWP, the government, the working class, the people of Poland are able closely united to solve all problems facing them at present, to ensure the firm march forward on the road of socialist construction, of raising the living standard, both material and spiritual, of consolidating the new system, strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the Polish People's republic.

Pointing out that the Romanian people is now engrossed in the attainment of the targets and tasks of the second stage of the party's programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism, the address shows that on an external plane Romania actively participates in the settlement of the big issues on which world peace and security depend. We broadly develop the friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, with the developing and nonaligned countries. We expand, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, the relations with all world states, irrespective of social system. We firmly ground all our foreign relations on the principles of full equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of force and threat with force.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES BANC AT BIRTHDAY CEREMONY

AU040918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Mar (AGERPRES)--On March 3, in a festive atmosphere, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, handed over to Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity, the order "The Victory of Socialism", confered by presidential decree.

The ceremony was attended by members of the party and state leadership.

Congratulating Iosif Banc, the president appreciated his active contribution to working out and implementing the general policy of the RCP and Romanian state.

After refering to the successes scored in carrying through the objectives set by the RCP, based on the general laws, on the generally admitted truths applied most adequately to the concrete situation in Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

We have scored good results as regards the development of international relations, the foreign policy of Romania--both in the economic collaboration and the general political activity. We have acted and act unflinchingly to strengthen the cooperation with the socialist countries, the developing countries, with the capitalist states in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, for firmly grounding the international relations on the principles of fully equal rights, the observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, nonrecourse to force and threat with force.

We can, indeed, consider with satisfaction what we have achieved, the way in which we have acted within the framework of our foreign policy of peace and collaboration. Unfortunately, the international life of our epoch is rather complicated. But even under the present circumstances, Romania has acted and acts firmly for making her contribution to overcoming tension, resuming the policy of detente, peace, observance of people's national independence.

One can say that the beginning of 1981 is likely to offer optimistic prospects as to the possibility of leaving behind the moments of tension, of intensifying the activity for solving all the issues by peaceful means, for successfully concluding the Madrid conference, for passing to negotiations and organizing a conference on disarmament in Europe, for general disarmament and first of all nuclear disarmament, for setting in the new international economic order.

I consider that for our people, for the cause of socialism we are duty bound to act with all our strength of an international plane too, for developing relations with all the states, for making an active contribution to solving the complex issues, to ensuring the policy of detente, independence and peace.

On the occasion the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP addressed Iosif Banc a congratulatory letter. The Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP offered a comradely banquet in honor of Iosif Banc.

OFFICIALS ATTEND MOROCCAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU040914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Mar (AGERPRES)--On the National Day of the Kingdom of Morocco, Boubeker Boumahdi, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, gave a reception on March 3.

The guests included Ion Ionita, deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, other Romanian officials. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest and other members of the diplomatic corps attended.

DEFENSE SECRETARY ADDRESSES LCY PLENUM 26 FEBRUARY

AU031715 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 27 Feb 81 pp 6, 7

[Report on speech by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, submitted to the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 26 February]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG)--"The positions of the 11th LCY Congress have a prominent place in the creative elaboration of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The implementation of these positions called for the intensive activity of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in developing the defense-protection organization and in strengthening the defense and security forces of our self-managing socialist society," stressed Nikola Ljubicic in the introductory words of his report submitted to today's session of the LCY Central Committee.

We have passed nearly a 3-year period of implementing the congress orientations and decisions, accumulating valuable experiences and lessons in that period. For this reason it is quite understandable that we are discussing this topic at the session of the LCY Central Committee. Analyzing the achieved successes and current questions, it is also necessary on this occasion to assess the immediate tasks arising in the further development of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The Central Committee is discussing the country's defense and security for the first time without Comrade Tito--the strategist of the national liberation struggle and revolution and the creator of the idea of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Preparing today's session, we could not draw from his living word, direct instructions and lessons, which were never missing on such occasions. However, Tito's creative work is now, and will always continue to be, a firm support and orientation for all our decisions and work.

In the past 40 years--it is nearly that long since the beginning of the uprising and revolution--and even much earlier, Tito's thought and work constantly confirmed their vitality and universal meaning. As an expression of the Yugoslav revolution and socialist building, Tito's thought and work are interwoven with all values of our reality, containing the inexhaustible sources of strength and eternal signposts to new creative efforts. For this reason our present and future activities in all-people's defense and social self-protection will mean a logical, constant continuation of Tito's policy and practice.

We have implemented the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress on all-people's defense and social self-protection under the conditions of a constant deterioration of international relations and a very difficult military-political situation. Great contradictions of the contemporary world are being increasingly deepened, while the further development of events is uncertain and difficult to envisage. The complicated world political situation, fraught with numerous dangers, is being complicated even more by increasingly more difficult economic problems, since the energy crisis, inflation, unemployment and other difficulties greatly affect all countries, particularly the developing ones.

As the consequence of the policy from a position of force, the international situation, bloc competition and the struggle of the superpowers for prestige and spheres of interest encourages the arms race, which has no end in sight. It is envisaged that in the current fiscal year the world's military expenses will reach $550 billion, or $1.5 billion per day. Despite the fact that the stocks of nuclear arms have long since exceeded a sensible limit, it has been announced that armaments will be intensified with new nuclear and conventional kinds of weapons.

Despite the efforts of the United Nations, the nonaligned countries and other progressive forces in the world to mitigate or at least ensure control over armaments to some extent, no sufficient results have been achieved.

The negotiations and agreements on limiting the military factor and on disarmament mean merely a respite before a new and even greater arms race. An eloquent example of this are nuclear tests. Until 1963, when an agreement was reached on limiting such tests, there were 450 tests; since then through last year there were some 550. Today only eight countries possess nuclear weapons; in the next 5 years, taking into consideration the economic possibilities of certain countries, this number could be increased to 30. All this also increases the importance of implementing international control in this field.

The world is becoming increasingly worried by the fact that the development of tactical nuclear weapons is practically opening the road to using nuclear weapons in a local war, which could lead to a local or regional war escalating into a conflict of the widest scope. This threatens even more the security of those countries which do not possess nuclear weapons. The establishment of a balance of military strength and the possession of destructive combat means by both sides lead to the avoidance of a direct military confrontation. However, the world is no more secure with a qualitative and quantitative increase in armament. On the contrary, this means an even greater danger for world peace, particularly for the security of small countries. This is confirmed by the fact that in the areas of so-called undefined interests, various forms of military pressure, threats, military interventions and wars are applied to extend zones of interest.

In the Middle East, in the Asian Continent and in southern Africa the situation is fraught with dangers. Europe particularly is in the center of attention of the superpowers' policy. This is the continent in which military strength is concentrated most. For this reason the arms race is more stressed in Europe.

An increase in the financial funds for armament, as well as the announced deployment of new nuclear means in certain European countries provokes a great lack of confidence in international relations. To all these dangers we must add a constant increase in training. There are increasingly more kinds of exercises--on land, at sea and in the air. In addition, the number of participants is also increasing. This state of affairs causes concern in all countries, particularly those wanting peace on their borders. The Mediterranean and the southeast of the European Continent are the areas where the further strengthening of the military contingent has occurred. The sea fleets in the Mediterranean are being constantly strengthened. Commands have been created which unite the forces intended for south European directions. New military forces for rapid interventions are being created, numerous elements of the infrastructure are being strengthened, and military material reserves are being increased.

Thus the region which includes our country has objectively found itself at the center of military-political events in Europe and beyond, with certain consequences influencing our security and the overall defense policy arising from this fact. Therefore, we must be very vigilant in following the events in these regions and elsewhere, for the creation of any hotbeds of crises in Europe or any other part of the world which could lead to changes in the relationship of forces constitutes great danger to world peace.

All that is now happening in the world, with wars being waged in some parts of our globe strengthening the military factor further; the pressures from positions of force warn that the powers striving to conquer and subdue other countries will continue to use war as a policy weapon for a long time to come. Wars and military interventions, which in the last three decades occurred about five times a year, as well as other forms of threats are reality which will stamp their imprint on international military political relations for some time.

Local and limited wars are possible almost in all parts of the world, with numerous unsettled economic and social problems in many countries contributing to them.

Many representatives of progressive liberation movements and many personages have assessed the numerous dangers and consequences which threaten mankind because of war, have warned against them and searched for ways out.

At the 11th LCY Congress President Tito indicated the ways leading out of such a complex and uncertain international situation. Our country believes that the present concept of detente, which has landed in a most serious crisis, cannot ensure a lasting and secure way out of the situation which leads to a cold war policy and to clashes with most dangerous consequences. In this respect we see the proper way out in a general policy of international agreement and accords, or rather in the formation of relations in which the said agreements will be rewarded with an active support of the nonaligned countries and other factors of the international community. With its proposal to renew and enhance the process of relaxation of tension in Europe, as submitted to the CSCE in Madrid, Yugoslavia contributed a new concrete shape to these efforts.

In the circumstances when the hotbeds of crises are worsening and new ones are appearing, the nonaligned countries must invest even more efforts to preserve world peace. The results of the recent ministers' conference in New Delhi constitute a great contribution in this respect. On this occasion we must stress again that our country will continue to strive to strengthen the unity and action ability of the Nonaligned Movement as an irreplaceable factor in the struggle for peace and security in the world, just as it strove for it at the New Delhi conference and always in the past. The unity of the Nonaligned Movement on the basis of its fundamental principles restricts the scope for the assertion of the forces of domination and hegemony, with all this also cutting the roots of the policy of spheres of interest and influences. Yugoslavia is actively engaged in this respect and advocates a peaceful solution of the conflicts and controversies among the nonaligned countries.

Other forces of peace and progress are also striving to overcome the present situation, which opens up prospects and relieves the hopelessness of the present relations. Yugoslavia has never believed that burning world issues are without solution, for other forces than those which make international relations so difficult and complicated are also active in the world. In this connection the SFRY Presidency said in its New Year's message "that it is encouraging that resistance is strengthening against the chief causes of such a situation: the bloc contest and the policy of force, various pressures and interference in the internal affairs of others, all the forms endangering sovereignty, freedom and independence of peoples and states."

Because of such assessments of the overall development of international relations and in order to ensure the possibilities for a peaceful construction of our society, we will also cooperate in the future with all forces that struggle for peace while simultaneously strengthening our defense and self-protection. Our entire postwar development has shown that the stronger we are and the better we are prepared for defense, the surer we are of preventing any form of threat to our independence and freedom.

Along with the strengthening of the military factor and the pursuit of the policy from a position of force, various other forms endangering the security of countries are spreading in the world. The forces bent on conquest count upon intensive activities of internal enemies in the states that are the object of threats. Successes achieved in some parts of the world encourage them in their intentions.

It is realistic to expect that they will use various forms of special war, in general and against our country, to the extent permitted by the military-political situation. Yugoslavia has been exposed to such activities up to now, and we must reckon that they will be even more intensive in the future.

The hostile activities against our country have met with no success, which is to be attributed to the efficiency of social self-protection, effective activities of the security organs and above all to the incessant ideopolitical activities of the League of Communists. The League of Communists and other organized socialist forces must continue to pay all their attention to preventing any activities designed to destabilize and weaken the socio-economic, political and defense-protection system of our country and to resisting such activities. In addition to an active ideopolitical struggle, all other steps and actions directed against hostile activities must also be resolute and taken in time.

Deteriorated international relations and unfavorable military-political trends in the world, whose characteristics I have briefly outlined, place upon the League of Communists and our entire society great obligations and tasks in all-people's defense and social self-protection. Following the 11th LCY Congress, all social factors have developed a very lively and wide activity to implement the views and decisions adopted by the congress. Weighing the achieved results today, we must state that we are successfully implementing the basic conclusions of the congress as regards the further development of defense and protection. Our defense and protection system, built on the broadest self-managing foundations and the initiative and creativity of millions of working people and citizens as well as of all organized socialist forces, has been greatly strengthened and constantly continues to develop.

The 11th LCY Congress proceeded from an indivisibility of the country's defense and security and especially emphasized that we should achieve even closer linkage and unity in attaining the goals of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The essence of that orientation has been to ensure an organization of society as would make it possible to engage all human and material potentials in successfully resisting any threat to the SFRY's independence, territorial integrity and constitutional order. The successfulness of this concept of unity of defense and protection has been confirmed at numerous exercises and tests of our training and preparedness.

In the last 2 years we have aimed our activities especially at promoting the socialization of defense and protection and primarily at strengthening the role of the working people and citizens in the defense and protection system. Comrade Tito expressed well this concept in his report at the 11th congress. He said: "The working people and citizens, self-managers, themselves organize their defense and protection in their work and sociopolitical communities and transfer the necessary common tasks to such social and specially organized institutions as the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and the security service. It is in this manner that in practice we ensure a socialization of the defense function that is alienated from the working people in other systems. This is a practical implementation of the Marxist concept of the armed people."

We have achieved important successes in implementing this concept of Tito. The defense and protection tasks are an object of the interest, concern and activity of all factors of the sociopolitical system. The working people and citizens are becoming the real initiators of defense preparations and self-protection activities, and the urgent issues concerning that sphere are increasingly becoming a part of everyday political discussions and self-managing relations. Of course, this role of self-managers has also made it possible to strengthen the role of organizations of associated labor, local communities and communes in defense and protection which become their basic functions through a complete self-managing transformation on the basis of the constitution and the law on associated labor. The role of self-managing bodies, delegations, delegate assemblies and their political executive and administrative organs is increasingly asserting itself in this sphere, even though it still lags behind real possibilities.

A special value of the achieved successes is in the fact that the organization of defense and protection has been transferred to a great extent to self-managing organizations and communities, the republics, provinces and communes, and that it has embraced all spheres of society's life. As a result, it has been possible to found our defense and protection system on a real appraisal of the conditions, needs and material and other potentials of every individual part of the country's sociopolitical and economic system, and it is because of that that the system has been rendered capable of successfully functioning under all circumstances.

A modern war, which could be imposed on our country, would be all-embracing and total and would demand maximim engagement of all human and material potential of the country. The system of all-people's defense and social self-protection which we are building ensures organized inclusion and preparation of all forces of society for efficacious resistance to the aggressor and for achieving final victory.

We have all the preconditions and advantages for conducting an all-people's defensive war. Above all, we have an ideologically and politically united League of Communists and the unity of our peoples and nationalities as an expression of their awareness that they are bound together by their destiny, that otherwise they would not be able--one without the other--to live and exist freely, and that only in the socialist self-managing community can they have their real future and freedom ensured.

We have developed all-people's defense and social self-protection in accordance with the common aims and interests of all our peoples and nationalities. All original sovereign rights of the peoples and nationalities and all national, republican, provincial, regional and other specific features are expressed in this unity, in the equal position and joint interests and aims.

We are building the YPA and territorial defense on the bases of united doctrine and strategy, united leadership and command, preparation and mobilization.

In the past period, the YPA carried out the tasks set by the League of Communists, Comrade Tito and our society. Developing in harmony with the needs and material possibilites of the country, our army is capable of carrying out all tasks set by our peoples and nationalities and expected from them by the country. We know that the resources allocated by society for the YPA present a considerable burden to the community and society as a whole. However, I think that in the present international conditions there is no other solution, nor can we allow ourselves to lag behind in the technical respect and combat preparations.

The military command and the party organization in the YPA have made very effort to achieve maximum economy on all levels, and considerable results have been achieved in this respect. This will also be a priority task in the future.

The YPA is modernly armed and trained to act on the entire Yugoslav battlefield and is always prepared, together with territorial defense units in the sociopolitical communities, work organizations and social protection units, to prevent the country from being surprised.

In the modernization of the YPA in the forthcoming period, special attention is being paid to the updating of all aspects, branches and services, to the strengthening of firepower in the struggle against air and armored targets, to the struggle against invasions and to the maneuvering capabilities of airborne operational and tactical units in small and wide areas of the battlefield. In this way we are training our Armed Forces for combat activities against the man protagonists of the aggressors' strike forces and firepower. In this connection, we are developing adequate combat means for ground, sea and air action. For the defense of our sea and coastline, we have small but fast and well-armed naval vessels which can successfully carry out combat operations for the defense of our Adriatic.

The organizations of the League of Communists in the YPA have played a great role in the building of staffs, commands and units of the YPA, in increasing combat readiness and in strengthening the moral-political unity of the soldiers and officers. There are now some 100,000 LCY members in the army. Ninty-nine percent of the officers and 94.5 percent of junior officers are members of the League of Communists. Over 25 percent of the entire army is comprised of communists, while 83 percent of reserve officers with wartime assignments in the YPA are members of the League of Communists. This number is constantly increasing, but in some areas there is need for still greater numbers of party and other political workers to receive wartime assignments in the Armed Forces.

The 11th LCY Congress gave a new powerful stimulus to the development of territorial defense. Doctrinal stances on its building have been accepted in all areas. Territorial defense, regardless of the way its units are being formed, is increasingly assuming the form of self-organization of the working people and social self-protection. In the development of this component of our Armed Forces, the role of the republics and autonomous provinces, municipalities, local communities and organizations of associated labor is being increasingly expressed.

In the past 2 years, much has been done to improve the organizational-formational structure, mobilization readiness and training in territorial defense. This completed an important stage in its development. The territorial defense has grown into a million-strong armed force and its units, whose size is not limited in any way, already cover the entire territory of our country.

Together with the YPA, the territorial defense represents a factor of prevention, a protagonist of armed struggle and the backbone of all-people's resistance, especially in temporarily occupied territory.

An important contribution to the development and strengthening of territorial defense is being made by the aktivs of the League of Communists which have been formed in all its units and staffs and which regularly work and participate in exercises. In this component of our Armed Forces, 22 percent of the members belong to the League of Communists while 86 percent of its officers are members of the League of Communists.

The development of the Armed Forces has been accompanied by the development of military science. Military skill has been further expanded in the spirit of the all-people's defense concept and other forms of struggle and resistance to potential aggressors have also been developed. Scientific research has produced great results in the production of arms and military equipment. Fruitful cooperation has been achieved with scientific institutions in the implementation of a large number of research tasks, although the existing possibilities are still not being sufficiently exploited.

The forces of social defense have increased to almost 2.5 million people with over 66,000 units and about 14,000 staffs. The quality and forms of their training for peacetime and wartime tasks and for joint action with other components of the all-people's defense and social self-protection have been considerably improved. The civil defense measures have also been improved but they are not yet sufficient, especially the construction of shelters, which is greatly disproportionate to the country's needs.

The enviable level of organization, preparedness and training of civil defense was confirmed while dealing with the consequences of the big earthquakes which affected some areas of our country as well as in all situations requiring action against floods, fires and other disasters. The damage caused by them is unfortunately still great which in a special way affects all aspects of social self-protection.

The reconnaissance, information and alert network has been developing--despite certain results--rather slowly.

We still do not have a linked and united system in the organizational and functional sense. Greater effort should be made in the forthcoming period to make this system capable of efficient performance of basic tasks in peace and war.

I especially wish to emphasize that during the period since the 11th congress we have considerably improved the training of the workers and citizens and especially youth for defense tasks. In schools and faculties, in work and social organizations, numerous educational centers in the YPA, territorial defense and civil protection, over half of the population of Yugoslavia is getting the knowledge and skills required for taking part in the all-people's defense and social self-protection. We are training cadres for the Armed Forces and for defense requirements as a whole in our military schools. We have a very varied military educational system for our needs and, in keeping with our potential, we are also schooling a considerable number of cadres from some friendly nonaligned countries, thus contributing to the strengthening of their defense capability.

By an amendment to the law on military service we have placed all young people in an identical position and we have ensured that they be trained to defend the country including participation in an armed struggle, at the most favorable time of their life, before they become involved in productive work or in studies. Such a solution evokes considerable progress in the system of education and training of the younger generation for the all-peoples defense and social self-protection.

Over the last few years the League of Communists has devoted great attention to making the economy and social activities capable of operating in exceptional situations and in war. In the country today there is practically no organization of associated labor which does not have a plan for wartime production and a plan for defense and protection, and the balances of requirements and potentialities have been ratified at all levels. Tens of thousands of producers are coordinating plans of production, trade and services for wartime conditions and increasing attention is being given in this process to self-managing agreement-making and social contracting.

In spite of a certain degree of progress which has been achieved in recent years, production in the mountain areas is still unsatisfactory. Our orientation towards accelerated development of these areas is being realized only slowly and the expected results are not being attained, especially in food production and in the increase of livestock production.

A particular problem is the large migration of population from these regions, particularly of those people who are most able to produce and to participate in the country's defense.

In addition to the initial results attained in preparing the economy as a whole and especially large-scale technological systems--the power system, that of road, sea and air transport, communications, water engineering and others--additional efforts must be made so that these should be capable of operating in all situations in an allround way.

Bearing in mind the importance of the country's economic and technological independence for defense, it is essential to sharpen the criteria regarding the conditions under which the transfer of technology into the Yugoslav economy is carried out. This process is in any case a topical one, given the economic stabilization policy and measures, and it is at the center of attention of the League of Communists.

Concerning results in the economy, one must also underline the significant successes which we are attaining in production of arms and military equipment. Thanks to the efforts of our working people and research cadres and also to the ceaseless concern of the League of Communists and the social community, we are realizing in this area, too, the principle of reliance on our own forces, a principle which has been and remains the essential feature of our political and military strategy.

All this has made it possible for the planned volume of technical modernization of the Armed Forces to be successfully realized. The YPA and territorial defense are acquiring an increasing number of the most modern combat means and systems, particularly for conducting antitank and antilanding fighting and antiaircraft defense.

I should like to say that we are achieving important financial and currency effects by increasingly successful military economic exchange with developing and other countries.

To all these achievements must be added major successes in preparing each one of our local communities, municipalities, town and regional communities, provinces and republics to function in an all-people's defense war. These subjects of our political system are increasingly successfully realizing their constitutionally established role in all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The results about which I have spoken to you are the best confirmation of the assessment that the League of Communists has in the period since the 11th LCY Congress strengthened its leading ideopolitical role in all-people's defense and social self-protection. The organizations of the League of Communists are, almost without exception, conscious of their particular political responsibility for the state of defense preparation and for the realization of self-protection in the environments in which they operate. The circle of issues in this sphere with which they are engaged has been expanded, and an advance has been made in their ability to review and assess all socio-economic and political factors influencing the strength of our defense and the efficacy of social self-protection.

As the initiator of the activities of all subjects of our defense and protection organization, and as the instrument of mass political action, the League of Communists is enjoying increasing success in realizing its role by consistant activity on the part of communists in the system of socialist self-management. In the struggle to build up and to operate an all-people's front of defense and protection, particular affirmation is being given to the role of the socialist alliance as a front of organized socialist forces and of all the patriots of the country. Attention should be drawn, too, to the increasingly successful activity of the Confederation of Trade Unions, the League of Socialist Youth, the Federation of Reserve Officers, the Federation of Veterans' Associations, of social organizations and associations of citizens.

The committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection make a major contribution to strengthening the unity of all-people's defense and social self-protection and to realizing the leading role and responsibility of the League of Communists in this sphere. As political-operational bodies these committees are formed at all levels--from basic organizations of associated labor and local communities right up to the republics and provinces. They were constituted as a result of the stressed importance of operational monitoring and assessment of the political and security situation, and as a result of the need for more complete directing of the coordination of measures and actions in realizing unified goals of defense and protection. The committees have justified their existence and confirmed their importance in ensuring the efficiacy of all-people's defense and social self-protection. As a permanent institution of our sociopolitical system they would have an extremely responsible role both in possible exceptional situations and in war.

The very fruitful and dynamic activity of the committees hitherto offers sufficient grounds for overcoming a number of unclear elements and certain inconsistencies in their practical operation. The new law on all-people's defense which is to be adopted in the course of this year will give new stimuli to the work of the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection and will make their effect felt more fully.

The conception of all-people's defense and social self-protection of the SFRY is the conception of peace.

It is, in its sociopolitical essence, defensive, and confirms Yugoslavia's foreign policy orientation and readiness to develop relations--on the well-known bases--with all neighbors and other great and small states, liberation and other progressive movements. Our country is developing its defense system primarily in order to repel aggression, which today, when there exist strong armed forces and when certain of these serve aggressive aims, may be achieved only insofar as society as a whole is organized and ready to oppose aggression. Just as much as the SFRY desires good relations with all, it is equally determined to oppose any pressure, and in the event of armed aggression to conduct an all-people's war to final victory.

In the League of Communists' general orientation in all-people's defense and social self-protection we have no need to alter anything in the forthcoming period. In the future the League of Communists will have to effect a more intensive and direct influence upon the development of the consciousness and conviction of our working people and citizens that the defense of the country and the protection of the achievements of the revolution are the affair of all self-managing and other structures of society, and that each person, starting from the local community and organization of associated labor right up to the federation, is responsible for carrying out his share of obligations.

The draft decisions of this session proceed from the firm, mutual linkage of general social stability and defense and protection capability of our society. The struggle for the development of socialist self-managing relations, brotherhood and unity, Yugoslav socialist patriotism and consistant realization of economic stabilization policy is in the most direct interest of defense and protection and is an essential condition for the unhindered and continued growth of their strength and efficacy. It is important for our yet more rapid and more complete socialist development to consistently conduct the policy and plans of economic development, including the accelerated development of under-developed republics, especially the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, as well as the association of labor and means, consolidation of the unity of the Yugoslav market and full affirmation of social agreement-making and self-managing contracting.

Everything which strengthens the Yugoslav community as a whole also strengthens the country's defense and self-protection system. The League of Communists must therefore struggle against any deviation in implementing the agreed policy when measures and actions securing growth of production, improvement of market supply and planned increases in prices are involved. Even greater collective and personal responsibility is needed to realize the League of Communists' established policy in this respect and to resolve more successfully economic and social problems and difficulties. In the sphere of defense and protection, this is of exceptional importance. As regards prices and their rapid rise, I must stress that instability in this sphere will, unless it is prevented, bring into question the planned extent of modernization of the YPA.

From the point of view of the country's defense, it is equally important that the League of Communists should in all areas wage a more determined struggle against unjustified social differences, against getting rich by means other than labor, against bribery, corruption, protection and other deformations which have a negative influence upon the political disposition of working people and citizens. Considerable results can and must be attained by more intensive activity on the part of all self-managing subjects of social self-protection and also by means of taxation policy, more effective work on the part of the inspection services, the social accounting service and other state organs. The committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection can give an important stimulus towards resolving these problems.

Consistent implementation of the standpoints of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which were adopted at the session held on 17 February of this year are of far-reaching importance for the realization of economic stabilization measures and also for the further strengthening of our society's defense potential.

In furthering its organization of the capacity for defense, the League of Communists must proceed directly from the features of the topical military-political situation and the tendencies of its development. The present circumstances in the world, which have already been referred to, serve to strengthen military effectives in their ability to exert pressure and serve to incite the waging of local wars and aggression.

Given the announcement of increasingly great financial expenditure for the Armed Forces, it is realistic to expect an overall strengthening of the armed potential, and in particular the further growth of the strike and firepower of the armies of the great powers. The development of the military-political situation will perhaps be affected not only by the strengthening of military forces, but also by the constant growth of the military-scientific and technological complex which facilitates the improvement of existing and the creation of new, terrifying, primarily offensive combat means, the appearance of which could alter the military relation of forces in the world.

The League of Communists, which bears the historic responsibility for the development and protection of the achievements of our revolution, must continue to attentively follow trends in international relations and to undertake in good time the necessary measures to strengthen the country's defense and security. In this regard the standpoints of the 11th LCY Congress on the socialization of matters of all-people's defense and social self-protection continue to be very topical today. In the coming period, too, the League of Communists must perceive and resolve all specific issues in the defense policy of society by which accelerated socialization in this sphere is conditioned. At the present stage of development of the unified system of defense and protection, the most important thing is to ensure that all working peoples and citizens are engaged in defense and protection tasks, for Tito's conception of the defensive organization of the whole people derives its power and efficacy from the initiative and creativity of the broadest strata of the population and from the active functioning of all self-managing, sociopolitical and state institutions.

In further organizing society for defense, the League of Communists must devote full attention to including all working people in the existing forms of defense and protection organizations, and we must if necessary, particuarly at the social base, create new units of territorial defense, civil defense and so forth. It is also essential that all institutions of the sociopolitical and economic system of the country be made capable of successfully carrying out--in addition to their peacetime affairs--their constitutional obligations in the event of any threat to our society.

The strengthening of armed potential in the world demands the constant improvement of our Armed Forces. By developing them and equipping them in a planned way found upon the overall development of our society, we shall continue in the future to ensure that they are so militarily befitted as to discourage any attempt at pressure or other forms of threat to the independence and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia and its self-managing system.

The development of our Armed Forces answers the needs of the conduct of defense in our conditions, that is, answers to the conception of all-people's defense. Our Armed Forces have been made capable of opposing the modernly equipped and armed armies of aggressors. Further building up of such a military organization means its constant improvement, arming with the most modern military technology, and it also means an effective system of mobilization and above all high quality training of army personnel, particularly officers and commands. It is understandable that modern armed forces must have a support in a powerful and healthy economy in order to be materially supplied and to be able to conduct a lengthy all-people's defensive war.

In the current medium-term period particular attention will be devoted to the harmonious development of the forms, arms and services of our Armed Forces and to strengthening their combat capability for the defense of the land, air and sea space, of every part of our territory. We shall adapt the organization and formation of the YPA and territorial defense even more closely to our conditions and shall make them more effective and more rational. In accordance with need and depending on war, the formation of units of our Armed Forces will be changed--as many soldiers as are demanded by the specific wartime circumstances will be taken into the units. When the front approaches the territory of the sociopolitical community, the great majority of working people will merge into the existing units of the territorial defense of the YPA. The remainder will be involved in civil defense and in other organizations aiding the conduct of the armed struggle. When the front passes and circumstances in the territory are getting back to normal, the majority of working people will continue with production and other activities.

The front will be also in the depths of our territory--in the struggle against airborne landings, infiltration groups, and so forth. The military command and committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection must prepare themselves for such an elastic way of reacting. Only in this way can we ensure that the entire military organization and also the breadth and all-encompassing nature of our defense movement will be involved in both the armed struggle and also the protection of the territory and the safeguarding of production. Specific solutions will depend upon the conditions in which the armed struggle is conducted and on the capabilities of sociopolitical communities in regard to supply of manpower, arms and other material resources.

In any event, no one will be deprived of the right to fight and every officer, whether or not in the YPA, must make it possible for every individual citizen and patriot of this country to realize this right.

This manner of cooperation of the Armed Forces--the YPA and the territorial defense--shows how much they are linked with the social being of the country, thus also reflecting their people's character. Such cooperation and linking with the people, which is a valuable experience, has already originated in the national liberation war and socialist revolution.

The elasticity of such an organization of the Armed Forces and the preparation of society for defense will secure an exceptional unity of armed struggle, other forms of resistance, production for war purposes and functioning of the entire system. Such a concept of the preparation of society for defense and of organization of united forces of all-people's defense and social self-protection means in practice the implementation of the idea of total organization and defense which has the character of an all-people's movement.

The League of Communists and society as a whole must continue to strive for the development of territorial defense, especially in the basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and municipalities. Its organization must still more emanate from concrete assessments of the social base, and this not only from the point of view of armed struggle but also from the point of view of need for its security. Through this development it is necessary to create conditions for the widest and most varied inclusion of the working people and citizens, especially women and youths. Still greater attention must be paid to the training and material equipment of commands, staffs and units of this important component of our Armed Forces.

In all this, we must not for a single moment lose sight of Comrade Tito's message and demand to strengthen the moral-political strength and deepen the revolutionary, class and people's character of the YPA and this must remain our permanent commitment and one of the basic directions of activity. The LCY organization in the Armed Forces has in this respect a special role and responsibility.

The comprehensive development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection presupposes still greater caring by the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces for the further construction of civil defense and the reconnaissance, reporting, information and alarm service. New efforts are required, especially in municipalities and towns in order to bring both components to the level of present-day needs.

In the developing of civil defense, it is necessary to insist on greater mass participation and on greater quality in the training of the population in this field. It is especially necessary to build a good system of civil defense in large towns and industrial zones because the main problems of civil defense will indeed be solved there. The mass basis of this important component of all-people's defense and social self-protection must be provided by the organizations which, by virtue of their activities, deal or can deal with problems of civil defense and rescue. The civil defense units must also be trained as combat units for armed combat and for defense of territory and of various cultural and other resources.

Modern armies, and especially those which are preparing the defense of their country's independence by their own means and resources, rely above all on their own scientifc potential. In the equipment of our Armed Forces, we consistently apply the principle of reliance on our own forces, material potential of the country and our scientific cadres. The scientific work in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection must therefore in future be still more expressly integrated with the entire scientific research in the country. By joint efforts, we must even more quickly achieve domestic solutions in the production of everything needed for the country's defense. Science must become a firm prop and real power in the defense and protection of the Yugoslav society.

The preparation of the economy and social fields for work and functioning in wartime conditions is a complex part of defense activities. This complexity is reflected in the fact that the entire economy is the force which services the country's defense and represents its decisive prop, as well as in the fact that in modern war conditions the economic capacities and its infra-structure are exposed to war action and destruction. Proceeding from defense plans and solutions affecting the system, the work organizations in the economy should continue preparing themselves for production in the most difficult conditions, while at the same time making themselves capable of joining the armed struggle. The organizations of the League of Communists in the organizations of associated labor are therefore faced with very responsible tasks.

From the point of view of securing the necessary material resources for the conduct of struggle and resistance on the whole territory of our country, is is very important that as many work organizations as possible, when necessary, reorient themselves toward the production of arms, ammunition and other fighting requirements. This must especially apply to the organizations of associated labor with specialized production to whose technical and technological modernization, supplementing of staff and capability greater attention must be paid. Production in complex wartime conditions means that sufficient raw materials, reproduction material, energy, means of work and so on must be ensured from our own resources or from material reserves created in good time.

In order to successfully wage an all-people's defensive war, therefore, it is necessary to strengthen all structures of society and to continue preparing them. At the same time, it is especially necessary to insist on high-quality training of the members of the Armed Forces, the working people and citizens and especially youth. The varied system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and especially the difficult conditions of modern war, demand still more organized training and increased efforts by the whole of society, above all its basic cells--local communities, work organizations, schools, sports and social organizations--to ensure top training for participating in the defense and protection of the population from increasingly destructive means for mass annihilation.

By such engagement and training "through work and by work," we shall ensure not only mass participation, but also the necessary economy and rational use of resources.

To win positions without armed conflict is possible, especially worldwide, and the strategy of special war is being increasingly applied in the world today to do this. This strategy is based on well-prepared activities on the ideological, political, psycho-propaganda, economic, military and especially intelligence and subversive plane against countries toward which they are directed.

Defense and protection from these activities represent a constant task of the League of Communists and other social subjects and represent part of the struggle for the preservation of independence, the sociopolitical system and all values of our society.

So far, our country has successfully resisted all who have attacked its independence and unity, thanks to the fact that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, our working class and all working people and citizens unitedly and firmly struggle against all those who threaten the achievements of our revolution.

I wish to emphasize that in the forthcoming period we must pay greater attention to the implementation of social self-protection in all its aspects, especially strengthening prevention activity.

The measures and actions of self-protection of all subjects must be directed to a greater extent against all those phenomena which hinder the implementation of economic stabilization, as well as toward the protection of socialist self-management and self-management rights and other rights of the working people and citizens. It is also necessary to work with greater determination for the elimination of economic crimes and all other forms which endanger social property. Wider and more efficacious social action is also needed as regards traffic safety, because frequent accidents in road and rail transport cause irreplaceable losses and have very great political and other consequences. Through the continuous development of the organs of internal affairs and other technical organs of social self-protection, all our citizens and self-managing institutions should assume still greater responsibility in this field.

The committes for all-people's defense and social self-protection must also work harder on the tasks of social self-protection, coordinate the efforts of all subjects of society to strengthen stability and cohesion of our socialist community and make their contribution to the engagement of all subjective forces in the implementation of the tasks set by the 11th congress. The committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection will continue to affirm themselves as an important factor of socialist self-management democracy and the implementation of the leading role of the LCY in the preparations for the country's defense and protection of the socio-political system and all values of our society.

Great responsibility for the implementation of these and other tasks, noted in the material, is borne by the communists, organizations and organs of the LCY. It is therefore necessary to make additional efforts to make the League of Communists still more organized and capable of action, because this is the basic precondition for strengthening its leading ideopolitical role and for still more successful activity in all fields, including all-people's defense and social self-protection.

I think that at this moment the further affirmation of the role and training of members and basic organizations of the League of Communists for defense and security tasks, as well as the development of relations in our party which will exclude any disharmony between the words and deeds and every form of compromising and opportunist behavior, is especially important.

In order to strengthen the links with the broad masses and all organized socialist forces, we must still more fully use the possibilities offered by the activity in the sociopolitical organizations and especially in the Socialist Alliance.

The 12th LCY Congress is now only a little more than 1 year away. This is not a long period and yet it offers the possibility of doing a lot in all spheres of life and work. We are convinced that the activity concerning all-people's defense and social self-protection, which will be carried out in the organizations of associated labor, local communities, municipalities, provinces, republics and organs and organizations in the federation, will also in this period be dynamic and fruitful. The present results achieved in the implementation of the stands of the 11th LCY Congress fill us with confidence and optimism and encourage further creative work of each communist and working man of our country.

Peace on our borders represents the most important condition of our development and progress. We must therefore continue making everything necessary to develop the system of all people's defense and social self-protection in all its parts, because only in this way can we be certain that the security of our society will be guaranteed. In this connection, we are aware that the strength of our defense and protection lies in self-management, brotherhood, the unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities, in nonaligned foreign policy, our organization and readiness to preserve freedom and independence and the right to our own path in development and the building of the country. This is why we also see in the strengthening of these achievements of our revolution the basic direction of further strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The SFRY remains firmly on this path--Tito's path--constantly giving new proofs that in this respect there is no hesitation and deviation, nor will there be any.

LCY EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES DISCUSS ECONOMY 3 MAR

LD040002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2128 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Mar (TANJUG)--All social measures and actions must be aimed at stimulating production, the economy must be proved with all the necessary raw materials and semi-manufactures--primarily from domestic sources--and all breaches of business ethics must be opposed.

This orientation, which is underlined at all levels of Yugoslav society and in all social milieus, was reaffirmed at a meeting here today of executive secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Pavle Gazzi and the executive secretaries of the republican and provincial committees of the LCY.

The results achieved last year constitute an important basis for surmounting the difficulties in the national economy, Gazzi assessed. The most important among these results are the increase in industrial production, the reduction of the trade imbalance and balance-of-payments deficit, the curbing of certain forms of consumption and the distribution of the national income to the benefit of the economy.

The LCY executive secretaries today noted that new price rises are being demanded despite the LCY Central Committee Presidency's warning that all enteprises should re-examine their decisions on price increases. For this reason, personal and collective responsibility must be further tightened, they said.

Today's session assessed that the hitherto measures aimed at protecting the standard of living were not sufficient.

Beside this, the latest proposals according to which funds for subsidies would be provided through the taxation policy, are not a solution, the participants said. They consider that the necessary funds should be ensured in the municipalities by reducing all forms of consumption particularly investments. Various forms of rent subsidies for workers with low personal incomes, allocations for children, scholarships and other facilities should be developed on this basis, which is the long-term one, the LCY executive secretaries said.

SUNDIC VIEWS BREZHNEV REELECTION, U.S.-USSR TIES

LD031924 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev was reelected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee today. This election took place at the Central Committee plenum as elected at the 26th CPSU Congress, which ended in Moscow today. News of the day's foreign political commentary is also connected with this last item of news. Here is Milika Sundic:

The 26th CPSU Congress was, to a great extent, characteristic in relation to previous ones, primarily in the doctrinairy sense. Analysts have correctly noted that the report by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, provided a good insight into everything with which the Soviet Union is currently preoccupied, both in the sphere of domestic economic and political development, and in foreign policy, relations between socialist countries and the state of the communist and workers' movement.

The general impression, then, is that the CPSU, proceeding from the fact that nothing in the contemporary world can proceed along a straight line, has more than ever--and particularly since the historic 20th CPSU Congress--come nearer to the realities of today's world, particularly on the question of the specific features of the paths of socialist construction and relations in the communist and workers' movement. Although in all these approaches the CPSU proceeds from the position of the existing division of the world into blocs--the world of socialism and capitalism--as was expected, Leonid Brezhnev in his main political report opened up dialogue with all, without insisting that Soviet views of today's world and the future cannot ever change. The Soviet Union is ready to learn from other socialist countries and not only to offer its own experiences as an obligatory model for all. This, of course, does not bring into question existing relations in the socialist community--ideological, political and military--but neither does it exclude the possibility of certain adaptations dependent on the conditions in which each socialist country develops and the problems with which it is confronted. For the present, this is a significant rapprochement with existing realities and, it might be said, open confrontation with many problems without that nervousness which in the past characterized the Soviet Union's views of trends in the world of socialism and relations in the workers' movement.

In view of the overall situation, above all, the international situation, in which the 26th CPSU Congress is being held, neither the courage nor openness of the many emphases in Leonid Brezhnev's report which defined the course and outcome of the congress can be denied. Brezhnev did not evade the problems with which the Soviet Union is confronted in the domestic sphere and he spoke quite openly about international problems and--as many noted immediately--in quite a conciliatory way. The offers to Reagan did not surprise anyone, although perhaps Reagan's first reactions did. After all, it is no secret that relations between Moscow and the United States have been and remain the main preoccupation of Soviet foreign policy, perhaps today more than ever.

Soviet interest in negotiations with America will in no way weaken Soviet interest in two other significant directions of its international activity, the consolidation of cooperation with the countries of the socialist community--which was indicated precisely this time--and the increased degree of inclination toward the countries of the Nonaligned Movement. In fact, balance with the superpower, the United States, has not only a military characteristic but is also sought and found in consolidating positions gained in Europe, Asia, Latin America, Africa and in the Middle and Near East. Not one of the positions gained can be brought into question as a condition for agreement-making with the new American administration. Reagan, then, is being offered talks which would not be conditioned by anything. The calming of tension between the two superpowers is of multifaceted significance for the Soviet Union. First, it is one of the essential preconditions for the Soviet Union's continued economic progress, which is unfavorably affected by the arms race. Apart from this, the congress devoted great attention to economic problems but without any greater hints at changes in the system of managing the economy. However, certain adaptations and reorientations are possible, but no more than that. On the whole, the 26th congress was adapted to the domestic and international circumstances in which it was held.

DJURANOVIC MEETS WITH UN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

LD030349 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Mar (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic had talks here today with executive secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe Janez Stanovnik.

Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the ECE which is constantly being developed and expanded to new fields, was appraised as highly favorable by positive both sides.

Views were also exchanged on the present state and prospects of economic development in Europe, particularly from the aspect of security and cooperation on the continent, the main item on the agenda of the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference.

Janez Stanovnik today also met with member of the Federal Executive Council Stojan Andov. They discussed the economic situation and forecasts of economic trends in Yugoslavia and the world.

He also met with Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, with whom he discussed current international political and economic questions.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ANGOLA 4 MAR

LD041026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0928 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav trade union delegation headed by President of the Trade Union Confederation Council Miran Potrc today left on an official visit to the National Union of Workers of Angola, the National Confederation of Workers of Guinea and the National Confederation of Workers of Senegal.

The delegation will conduct talks on cooperation with the trade unions of these countries and exchange views on current tasks of the trade union movement.

Miran Potrc will open in Angola a school for trade union activists. The school was financed by the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation with resources from the fund for international trade-union solidarity and built by the Yugoslav Krivaja building enterprise.

MIJATOVIC SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION, PRICES

AU032058 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Dusan Djordjevic and Dragan Dimitrijevic report on visit by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Serbian leaders to Nis and Cvijetin Mijatovic's talks with Nis political and economic aktiv]

[Text] Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Rista Jovanovic and Radovan Pantovic, members of the Serbian Presidency; and Milan Dragovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, have concluded their 1-day visit to Nis with talks with representatives of the Nis University on the further development of that higher school institution. This morning the top-level guests visited the electronics factory and acquainted themselves with the results of the economic operations and the development plans of that largest organization of associated labor in Nis. Cvijetin Mijatovic and Dobrivoje Vidic also had talks with the political and economic aktiv of the Nis region on the current economic situation and the development of the 15 communes of that part of Serbia. Dusan Djordjevic and Dragan Dimitrijevic report from Nis:

Prof Dr Momcilo Dimitrijevic, rector of Nis University, informed the guests on the development of that higher school institution which is attended by about 22,000 regular and extraordinary students. The largest number of students, about 60 percent of them, come from worker and peasant families. A special distinction of the university is the fact that it trains cadres in direct cooperation with associated labor. The work on reforming the university is currently nearing completion.

Representatives of the Nis region informed Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, and Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency, that the political situation is stable and the economic situation relatively favorable in the region. The region represents, by its economic potentials, one-tenth of Serbia proper but is, together with the south Morava region, one of the two most undeveloped regions of Serbia without provinces. Last year the region achieved significant results in economic stabilization. It increased its production by 12 and its productivity by 8 percent. Good results were also achieved in exports: Exports exceeded imports by nearly $40 million.

Participating in the discussion, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, said that Comrade Tito always emphasized that successes cannot fail to materialize if the League of Communists and all organized forces of our society continue to be fully active. In the past we have overcome even more difficult problems and today our opportunities and total potentials are greater than ever before. In this connection I primarily have in mind the awareness of the workers class and its numerical strength, organization and skills, the unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities, our federal system and the self-managing system, our country's defense strength and its domestic stability, its nonaligned policy and its firm international position and influence in the world. The role of the League of Communists is irreplaceable in the broad social actions in which we are now engaged, Cvijetin Mijatovic said. As a matter of fact, the League of Communists must be constantly engaged in actions, an essential characteristic of the League of Communists as a revolutionary organization.

The problems that we now face are comprehensively, openly and critically discussed on a wide front and discussed with a determination to stop negative trends and primarily slow down inflation and to even more resolutely continue the struggle for stabilization. In this connection it is necessary to consider the fact, Cvijetin Mijatovic said, that the economic stabilization policy is being implemented under very unfavorable international economic and political conditions.

Speaking about actions to eliminate disruptions in the market and other difficulties in economic operations, the president of Yugoslavia's Presidency stressed that prices should be revised wherever the agreed rules have not been respected and wherever actions in this connection exceeded what is permitted and economically justified. According to him, it is justified to ask whether a working collective concerned has been fully informed--prior to adopting a decision to increase prices--on all reasons for and the consequences of such decisions for the position of its own workers and for the larger community. In some places actions of this kind are taken as though consumers are somewhere on some other side, somewhere far and as though these same consumers are not simultaneously also producers. To be true, individual and economically justified price increases are inevitable in certain cases. However, there are some who act as though they could hardly wait for an increase in oil prices to cover up their low productivity by increasing their own prices and to more quickly obtain better reward for their own nonwork.

I believe that the organs of sociopolitical communities, ranging from the commune to the federation, should have taken more energetic measures within the limits of their authority to prevent runaway prices and the abuse of monopolistic positions in the market. Those work communities and sociopolitical communities that have made decisions on increasing prices and in that connection grossly disregarded the set directions of the economic stabilization policy deserve to be critizied. In this connection it will also be necessary to make cadre changes wherever the sense of responsibility has failed and wherever certain people have failed to measure up to the positions they hold.

The president of Yugoslavia's Presidency advocated a full responsibility of organizations of associated labor for behavior in the sphere of prices and stressed the importance of activities of the workers' control and the inspectorates which deserve a full social support. It must become clear and obvious to all that no speculative actions and fishing in troubled waters will be tolerated and that they do not pay. All price adjustments in the future must be made in accordance with the agreed economic policy. A successful solution for the existing difficulties can be primarily found in increasing (?production) and productivity. Inflation can be overcome by greater and less expensive production. Cvijetin Mijatovic also called attention to the fact that the reduction in spending, about which much has been said, has not been achieved. What is even more, lately all forms of spending, with the exception of personal incomes, continue to exceed our real potentials. The investments and the budget and common expenditures are not being reduced as it had been firmly agreed that they should. We are now in a situation in which it is no longer enough to renounce something without which we can manage. We must temporarily also renounce many things that we need. Mijatovic advocated a reexamination of taxes and incomes and a reduction of administration at all levels.

The present situation also makes it necessary for every individual community to take special measures to alleviate the consequences of a high inflation rate primarily regarding the workers engaged in production, families with low incomes and the necessary expenditures for the standard of living of schoolchildren and students. It is especially necessary, Cvijetin Mijatovic said, to consider the level of prices of communal services, housing and electricity. Subsidies and actions halting the increase of prices of food have been well received by our public.

Speaking about difficulties in supplying the economy with raw materials and producer goods, the president of Yugoslavia's Presidency advocated a resumption of business ties and reproduction movements wherever they have been interrupted. At the same time, according to him, it should not be allowed again this year for the excessive imports of equipment to prevent the necessary purchases of producer goods, medicines and the most necessary consumer goods. He advocated a better supply of food and other products for the people.

The public information media are prominently contributing to a critical examination of the present situation which we want to overcome, and they stimulate a constructive discussion about all that. Social criticism is an essential characteristic of our socialist democracy. Our discussions on the ideological issues that are imposed by social practice will be increasingly necessary. They must be conducted in a completely democratic atmosphere and will be more fruitful if they are aimed at further developing self-management.

Cvijetin Mijatovic said that some individuals ask whether we are capable of coming to an end of the current economic difficulties. There are people who try to present the inconsistent implementation and the incomplete nature of our system as its characteristics and even claim that self-management must be blamed for the economic problems. There are again others who are inclined to separate the economic difficulties from the development of self-management. The anti-self-managing logic sees the only solution in administrative measures and the state's intervention and, on the other side, in liberalist concepts of a capitalist type, regardless of the fact that the practice both in our country and the world refutes both of them. Regarding the open opponents of self-management and of our entire system, they want the situation to deteriorate, proceeding from their well-known slogan: the worse, the better. They maliciously magnify the present difficulties and present everything in black. They try to sow mistrust in our system and the League of Communists and offer their well-known prescriptions.

They are joined in this connection--as they have always been in the past--by various spiritual guardians abroad. They are more concerned about our economic problems than we are. But what is dominant in the world in relation to Yugoslavia is a complete confidence in our stability, self-managing development and nonaligned policy, in our ability to also successfully solve our present difficulties. That also explains the support accorded our stabilization program.

Cvijetin Mijatovic stressed that the association of labor and the pooling of resources on the self-managing basis within the framework of the entire country are decisively important for solving the economic problems and for strengthening self-management in general. At the same time that is also the best way to more quickly develop the underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo. A further advancement of self-managing agreements and social accords is a key problem of the development of self-management because that method results from the very essence of our system and from its deep democratic character which implies a complete equality of all subjective factors of our society. In a socialist self-managing community and especially in such a multinational community as ours there is no other way or method of decisionmaking, Cvijetin Mijatovic said in his talks with the political and economic aktiv of the Nis region.

MIJATOVIC, SERBIAN LEADERS VISIT NIS ENTERPRISE

LD031200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0928 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Nis, 3 Mar (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, accompanied by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and by Presidency members Rista Jovanovic and Radovan Pantovic, and by Milan Cragovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, has visited the Nis electronics industry enterprise. The representatives of this biggest Nis collective and Dragomir Milkjovic, president of the management committee of the electronics industry composite organization of associated labor, briefed President Mijatovic on the present status of business operations, the standard of living of the workers and plans for further development.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE VIEWS FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD031624 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Summary] Belgrade, 3 Mar (TANJUG)--The SFRY Chamber's Foreign Policy Committee discussed today the section of the draft plan of Yugoslav social development for the period up to 1985 referring to economic relations with foreign countries. In this context the delegates made the assessment that the practice whereby the commitments we undertake on the international plane are treated separately from the planning of our development must cease.

"This means, first and foremost, that all interested parties should consider economic relations with nonaligned countries and with the developing countries as long-term interests of our development policy which also means Yugoslavia's contribution to the implementation of the objectives advocated by the nonaligned and other developing countries in the building of a new international economic system.

"The committee then discussed and approved the report by the Yugoslav delegation at the New Delhi nonaligned ministerial conference at which the introductory report was submitted by Milorad Pesic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs."

The committee, it was agreed, will recommend that the Federal Chamber at its next session approve the work of our delegation at the New Delhi ministerial conference.

BORBA AUTHOR EXAMINES LEFT, RIGHT CRITICISM OF LCY

LD031606 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Mar (TANJUG)--Under the title "Views and Thoughts" Fuad Muhic analyses in BORBA the "right" and the "left" criticism of the LCY, merely to note that for a long time now there has been no essential difference between the two. According to Muhic, both advocate the discontinuance of the LCY and call the period of self-management in Yugoslavia "anti-Stalinist Stalinism."

"In so doing, both the right and the left," says Muhic, "obstinately avoid answering the question: How would a blend of most diverse political orientations affect the continued existence of our community if a frivolous enough revolutionary party emerged making it possible for them, like in a silly operatta, to rush onto our historical stage and start a dance of death with the Yugoslav revolution?"

Muhic goes on to say that the aggressiveness of the so-called "new left" in our country "in the period following Tito's death can also be explained by the hope that in some sort of 'united opposition' with the right (of which the initiative to start JAVNOST magazine is unmistakably indicative), the chance will be renewed for quick action in keeping with their joint conviction that 'the post-Tito period' will not last longer than 1-2 years."

The so-called new left, according to Muhic, "defines" socialist self-management "in a typically anarchic sense." It has radicalized the LCY critique of etatism "as far as possible to negate the state and the party and to demand their dissolution." Muhic illustrates this by referring to an article by Dr Ljubomir Tadic (one of the eight professors of the Department of Philosophy in Belgrade excluded from teaching for their anti-self-management activity) published in 1979 in issue No 3-4 of the Zagreb REVIJA ZA SOCIOLOGIJU.

Quoting one of the key theses from Tadic's article, Muhic writes that "Tadic is probably the first author in our scholarly journalism who established a direct link between the successful development of socialist self-management and the dissolution of the LCY" and that his negation of the LCY stems "from the anarchist view of the Yugoslav party as the main source of bureaucracy."

"This vision," writes Muhic, "could not be mitigated either by the critique of dogmatic and bureaucratic forces which the LCY carried within its own ranks in 1966 or by the deepening of democratic centralism following the Ninth LCY Congress in 1969."

In today's issue of BORBA, under the title "What Does 'JAVNOST' Want," Muhic says that the notion that repression (either administrative or criminal) is sufficient to settle accounts with the opposition andto effectively neutralize it never gained the upper hand in the LCY.

"Tito's name," writes Muhic, "did not remain linked with the idea of political terror over opponents, with massive party purges or with hysterical incitement of the masses against these opponents (as has been the case with the "cultural revolution" in China). This had to be admitted, albeit unwillingly, by Djilas himself."

Fuad Muhic goes on to explain that the historic overcoming of opposition ideologies in Yugoslavia, for which he says that there were some objective reasons for their emergence, required a more complete approach. This approach "first and foremost presupposed the elimination of economic, political and cultural conditions" which these ideologies could cite and (?rely on).

"For instance, the defeat of the nationalistic right in our country was contributed to more by the successful struggle against the remaining unitaristic tendencies and by the new constitutional concept of the federation than massive court trials, advocated here and there about 10 years ago, could have done. By the same analogy, following Tito's death the struggle against liberalistic and anarchistic tendencies can be conducted successfully only with the stabilization of socio-economic conditions and with further democratization of political relations," writes Muhic.

Muhic stresses that "revolution cannot make it without its legal protection," but that in Yugoslavia such means of protection were resorted to only when other means had been exhausted."

Muhic's article (the first part of which BORBA published yesterday) today alsorefers to the demand by the opposition in our country to start JAVNOST magazine, a demand which was rejected. The principal players behind JAVNOST were Professor Dr Ljubomir Tadic (one of the eight former professors of the Department of Philosophy in Belgrade) and author Dobrica Cosic.

The intended orientation of this magazine, according to Muhic, gives credence to the assumption that this could be a classical alliance between the "right" and the "left" opposition, or a joint front, or even a coalition according to the principle "let us first destroy the system and later we shall see."

Fuad Muhic stresses that both the right and the "new left" in Yugoslavia see the dissolution of the LCY as a necessary condition of democratization. The difference is that the right advocates the renewal of a multiparty system while the "new left" advocates the organization of our society "from the bottom up" and want the federation of workers' councils organized on the same principle.

He goes on to say that Dr Ljubomir Tadic's article "On the Substance of Self-Management--A Contribution to the Ideological History of the Socialist Organization of Society" (published in REVIJA ZA SOCIOLOGIJU, Zagreb 1979, Issue No 3-4) "contains a complete program of leftwing opposition to the LCY and an explicit demand for its aboliton," and yet it had been published in the way it was advanced within the ambit of the "inter-university center" in Dubrovnik in 1976, that is to say, "at a time which the author and those who think like him consider to be explicitly undemocratic." Muhic believes that "the initiative to launch JAVNOST does not smack of political naivete but much rather of a rationally thought-out calculation of the ideological alliance between the right and the left."